

PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU | ANNUAL REPORT

2021

DRAFT





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CHIEF'S LETTER

We are pleased to present the 2021 Portland Police Bureau Annual Report.



This report is difficult to read for many of us who are dedicated to public safety in the City of Portland. While 2020 was a year that was unlike any other, we began 2021 with a sense of hope for a new year and the opportunity it brings.

Unfortunately, we knew we were starting 2021 on several negative notes. PPB faced a \$2 million deficit due to overtime costs associated with the more than 100 nights of civil unrest in 2020 as well as the difficulty we were having to achieve minimum patrol staffing in the precincts—essentially having enough officers to respond to 911 emergency calls for service. In an effort to reduce significant overtime costs and maintain current service levels, we implemented a reorganization plan at the beginning of the year which added more officers to patrol.

Officers from the Narcotics and Organized Crime Unit, Community Engagement, Behavioral Health, Public Information, Training and Traffic motor officers (with the exception of fatal crash investigators) went to patrol in February 2021. This organizational realignment still only gave PPB roughly 350 patrol officers for three precincts, 24/7.

Crime increased as well in 2021, especially violent crime; Portland had a record amount of shooting incidents and homicides as well as a high number of people killed in fatal collisions. In regard to property crime, the City saw increases in that as well.

While PPB responded to the increase in these crimes, our patrol officers still needed to address frequent civil disturbances, which continued at least through the first and second quarter of the year, but not to the level of 2020.

While this is the PPB's annual report, it's fair to say that we still remain one part of a much larger system. We know other parts of the system that include jail, prosecution and mental health all have broken down even further since 2020 and many have budget and staffing issues. This directly impacts public safety as well. PPB is the front door to the system, but we cannot solve all these issues on our own. We look toward the future and the larger effort of re-envisioning public safety for the City.

Despite all of the challenges, the members of the Portland Police Bureau persevered. I'm proud of their resiliency, commitment to getting the job done and serving our city despite challenges. There was a lot of continued great work and accomplishments and they are highlighted in this report.

We welcome any comments about this report [here](#).

Chief Chuck Lovell



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Accomplishments

Organizational Excellence

COVID-19 Pandemic: While COVID-19 limitations impacted operations, the COVID virtual Incident Management Team (IMT) continued to monitor, assess and implement new strategies in the ever-evolving pandemic. Starting in January 2021, PPB partnered with Portland Fire and Rescue, Oregon Health and Sciences University, American Medical Response and the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office to offer voluntary vaccines to PPB members.

The overall success of the IMT's planning and coordination efforts resulted in the Bureau's ability to have a continuity of operations and COVID illnesses did not affect staffing levels to the extent that it impacted emergency calls for service.

Equity: The Equity and Inclusion Office continued its work on the Bureau's five-year Racial Equity Plan and established Monthly Racial Equity Plan Updates to keep both community and Bureau members informed about the plan's progress. The Equity Team continued to recruit and welcome new Equity Advisory Council members. The Bureau also hired an Equity Training Specialist, who has worked with both internal and external community members to embed equity into all relevant Bureau trainings (Advanced Academy, Queer /LGBTQIA2S+ Policy LMS training, Race and Racism Trainings etc.).

New Directives: The Bureau's policy team developed the new DOJ policy

on intervention, Directive 0305.00, Active Bystandership, Intervention, and Anti-Retaliation. The policy codifies ABLE Project standards, as set forth by the Georgetown University Law Center's Innovative Policing Program, and other intervention requirements established under state law.

The team also worked with stakeholders to produce Directive 0500.00, Portland Police Bureau Wellness Program, and Directive 0640.38, Interacting with Members of the LGBTQIA2S+/Queer Community. Although the directives went into effect in early 2022, the majority of the team's measured and collaborative work occurred during the 2021 calendar year.

Open Data Portal: The Bureau continued to maintain and expand that data and analysis available to the community on the PPB's [Open Data Portal](#). The portal allows community members to view everything from crime statistics, to officer-involved shootings to traffic statistics, and helps increase transparency on the work of PPB members.

The shooting statistics dashboards was revised to meet the increased public demand for additional data and analysis.

Technology: the Bureau continued to look for technology to improve work efficiencies. One such technology was an APP created by the Air Support Unit in partnership with the Strategic Services Division and the Information Technology Division. This APP is specifically designed for air crews to be able to log every call ASU assists with,

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (con't)

Organizational Excellence (con't.)

provide a yearly report highlighting its performance metrics, and exactly how many guns the aircraft was able to help recover with a direct connection to the aircraft's system.

Training: The Bureau finished providing all members with the Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (ABLE) intervention training. The training provides practical active bystandership strategies and tactics to law enforcement officers to prevent misconduct, reduce mistakes, and promote health and wellness. While there are state laws and PPB directives that guide Bureau members in regard to the duty to intervene and report misconduct, ABLE trains officers on how to intervene as well as skills and tools to identify potential warning signs and be proactive in identifying certain conduct before it escalates.

The Training Division also increased the amount of online training offered via the Learning Management System (LMS) to compensate for the limited training hours received during annual In-Service. Classes historically conducted in the classroom were converted to online training. The LMS training included videos, Tips & Techniques documents, Legal Updates, and new or revised Directives totaling 67 distinct items providing 29.75 hours of training.

An additional six hours of training was created to address out of policy uses of force, reporting deficiencies, legislation and Temporary Restraining Orders associated with crowd control, as well as a procedural justice class.

Use of Force: The Air Support Unit (ASU) began tracking pursuit

follow-ups with the new ASU APP to determine if use of force was reduced when the aircraft was involved. The Strategic Services Division was able to verify this with its data collected. See page 52 to review the substantial reduction in force used on a "pursuit follow-up" when Air1 or Air2 is utilized.

Mental Health Use of Force: About 8% of all calls service involve a mental health component. In 2021, force remained low in relation to encounters involving an actual or perceived mental health component (0.7 percent of the calls). In addition, most often force is described as a Category 4 force incident, the lowest level of force, defined as not reasonably likely to result in physical injury. Category 2 and 3 force incidents, which includes the use of ECWs or Tasers, are used in just one-fourth of one percent of encounters). In addition, force occurs in about one-fifth of one percent, or 1 in every 500 Enhanced Crisis Intervention Team (ECIT) calls. This includes all levels of force.

Wellness: Wellness continued to make significant strides to ensure it has the foundational support to institutionalize the Wellness Program for Bureau members. The Wellness Program is a critical component to providing the infrastructure to improve and maintain Bureau members' emotional and physical health and assist with retention. In addition to the Wellness Directive mentioned previously, a pilot project for Wellness time was completed and showed significant impact during work hours.

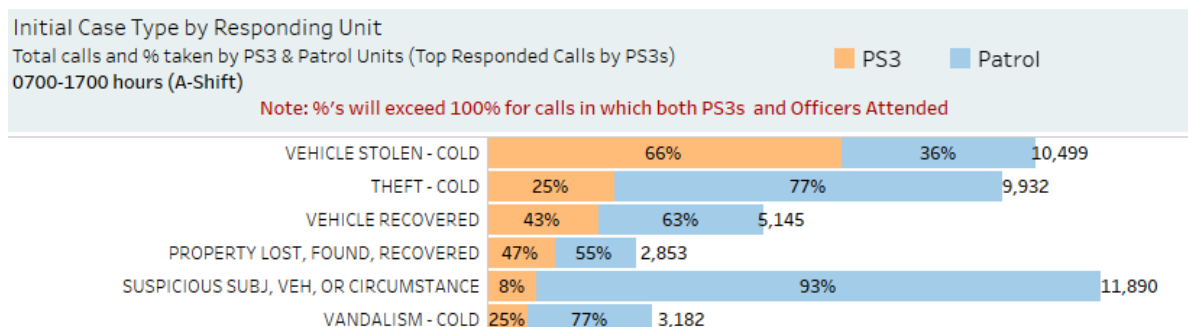
Crime Prevention and Reduction

Effective Use of Resources: Despite critical staffing shortages, the precincts continued to look for ways to build community engagement and address some of the highest criminal activity by precinct and chronic neighborhood livability issues. This varied by precinct, whether it was through their Neighborhood Response Team (NRT), bicycle patrol or directed patrol or identified mini-missions. Some of these missions were collaborative efforts with other City Bureaus, local and federal law enforcement partners and other state or local governmental organizations. Despite staffing issues, the precincts focused on their resources consistently in more effective and innovative ways to maximize results.

Public Safety Support Specialists (PS3): Since its implementation in 2019, the PS3 Program has adhered to its original intent and purpose. This redistribution of workload and the current critical staffing shortage of officers, has allowed patrol officers to focus on responding to higher priority calls for service. Having PS3s handling more lower priority calls for service and being more involved in

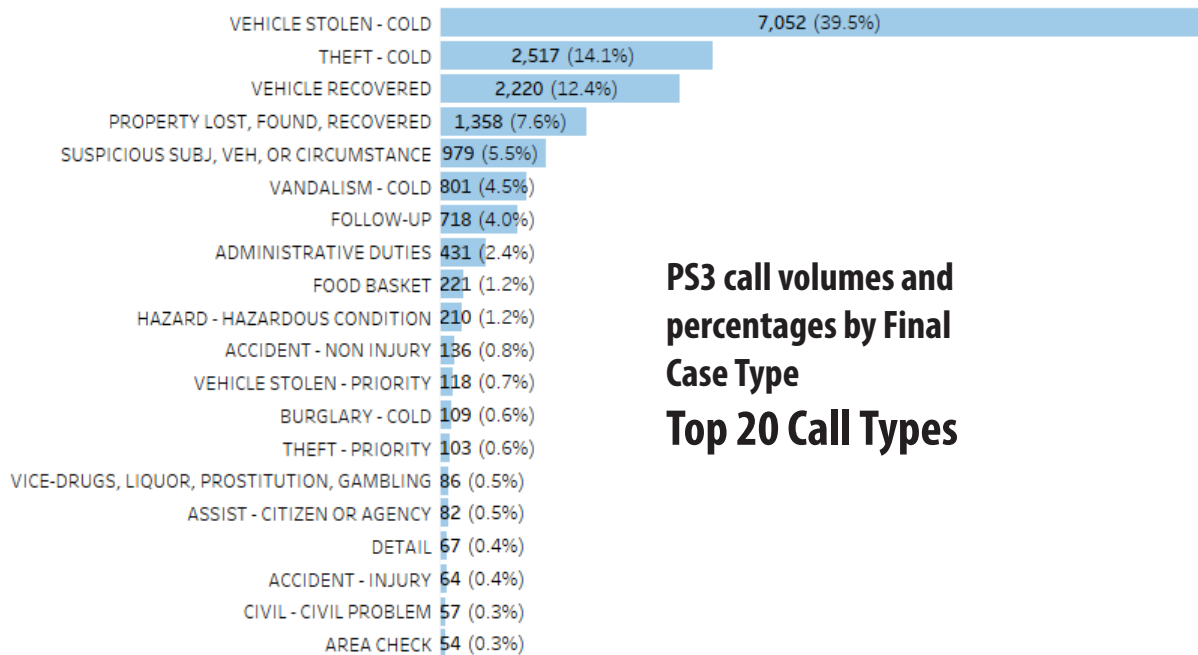
community engagement opportunities will also likely reduce the number of complaints received from community members regarding response times and the overall availability of officers to respond to calls.

PS3s are able to take a large amount of low priority calls that would typically be handled by patrol officers. The below graphic displays the top call types taken by PS3s between January 2020 and October 2021 and what percentage they account for compared to the percentage taken by patrol. The addition of PS3s has increased the number of personnel available to respond to calls for service, and has saved approximately 4.6 active officer patrol hours per PS3 shift. There are currently 33 call types that PS3s have responded to, with “Vehicle Stolen-Cold” and “Theft-Cold” accounting for more than 50% of call types taken. Adding the call types “Vehicle Recovered” and “Property-Lost, Found, Recovered” accounts for approximately 75% of call types taken by PS3s. Including four additional call types – “Suspicious Subject, Vehicle or Circumstance,” “Vandalism-Cold,” “Follow Up,” and “Administrative Duties” - accounts for around 90% of call types responded to by PS3s.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (con't)

Crime Prevention and Reduction (con't.)



PS3 call volumes and percentages by Final Case Type Top 20 Call Types

Community Engagement and Inclusion

Behavioral Health Unit (BHU):

The BHU continues to be a resource to other law enforcement agencies throughout the country. During 2021, the BHU fielded a number of informational inquiries and site visits, explaining BHU's framework and the Police Bureau's scaled crisis response model. It provided training to numerous other law enforcement agencies, as well as Crisis Intervention for Portland Fire and Rescue the Bureau of Emergency Communication (on ECIT), as well as Community Safety Presentations for the Portland Business Alliance. Separately, the Unit also conducted Active Threat Training & Community Safety Presentations.

Office of Community Engagement:

OCE recognized a significant gap in PPB's connection and integration

of Asian Pacific Islander American (APIA) communities, and with the support of external partners, established a first APIA Advisory Council in March 2021.

In addition, with community engagement still limited due to COVID-19 restrictions and the officers assigned to the Community Engagement Unit reassigned to patrol, the Office of Community Engagement designed a strategy to review ways specific Bureau units and staff could directly interact with community advisory groups and external partners on theme specific projects. This innovative approach yielded positive results to fostering organic and sustainable partnerships and prompted both entities to take ownership of such engagement efforts in the arena of PPB policy development and training practices.

OCE identified and facilitated involvement of PPB culturally specific advisory councils with PPB Training Division programs. PPB community partners provided holistic input, linguistic guidance, and authentic voices in updating current training practices and content of the Enhanced Crisis Intervention Team (ECIT).

In addition, the Training Division developed culturally specific and community-focused tailored educational content and hosted community-led educational workshops on a series of topics requested by advisory groups. OCE, in partnership with the Training Division, also created a series of training videos on Language and Cultural awareness on Limited English Proficiency (LEP) community members accessing and navigating PPB services. OCE facilitated the participation of specific PPB stakeholders to participate in the process of video content development and thus, elevated community voices. Such efforts to embed community engagement throughout the Bureau clearly leads to a path of increased transparency, and inclusion of community partners in these important processes surrounding justice reforms.

Challenges

Organizational Excellence

Civic Disturbances: While the City did not see the amount of civil unrest that it did in 2020, there were still a significant number of civil disturbance events in 2021 than previous years. The year began with a riot declared on New Year's Eve/Day in which thousands of dollars of damage was done to downtown businesses. More damage and destruction continued through the first and second quarters of the year with four riots in April and two more in May. There were more civil disturbance events, but either police were not present or a riot was not declared.

Rapid Response Team: The Rapid Response Team was an all-hazard incident response team that had received advanced specialized training to respond to incidents requiring higher levels of technical expertise including public order policing, natural or man-made disasters. Their primary role was providing public safety at crowd events when there was a threat of harm to the community. All Rapid Response Team members are trained in advanced skills related to crowd management and crowd control including crowd psychology and behavior, team formations and movements, the use of enhanced personal protective equipment, use of force, de-escalation and arrests.

On June 16, 2021, Portland Police Bureau employees serving as detached members of the Rapid Response Team (RRT) left their voluntary positions and no longer comprise a team. Its

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (con't)

Challenges | Organizational Excellence (con't.)

members were sworn employees of the Portland Police who served on RRT in addition to their daily assignment in the Bureau. There were approximately 50 employees serving as RRT members.

On July 1, 2021, a new House Bill, HB2928 was enacted that restricted law enforcement agencies' response to crowd events. PPB asked the City Attorney's Office to work with the Oregon Attorney General on interpreting this new legislation. This, along with other Temporary Restraining Orders, mandates, no RRT and limited staffing to enact Mobile Field Forces (who do not have the protective gear that RRT had) greatly impacted the Bureau's response to civil disturbance events.

On Sunday, August 22, 2021, the City anticipated two groups with opposing ideological views coming together and formed an Incident Management Team to coordinate the Bureau's response. Several hundred demonstrators gathered in the area of Salmon Street Springs in Tom McCall Waterfront Park downtown. As the crowd grew, Portland Police observed aggressive behavior toward others in the area.

Meanwhile, another group gathered in a parking lot at Northeast 122nd Avenue and Northeast Sandy Boulevard. Later that afternoon, a small number of people came together and committed acts of violence and destruction at the Northeast Portland location. People were lighting fireworks and dispersing chemical spray, as well as firing what appeared to be paintball and/or airsoft guns. Some property destruction occurred. Most of the involved individuals then left the area.

PPB released photos of suspected people involved and appealed to the public for victims to file police reports. Additionally, numerous community members and independent press documenting the incident to provide video and photos.

Department of Justice (DOJ):

The year 2021 began with the disappointing finding in the DOJ's Annual Compliance Assessment for 2020 that the City had not maintained its substantial compliance status during the maintenance year. Most of the reasoning related to the City and Bureau's response to the lengthy crowd control event following the death of George Floyd. See page 23 for more information.

Staffing: Staffing throughout the Bureau remains the number one challenge again in 2021. While separations and retirements slowed down, the Bureau anticipated a large amount of retirements in January 2021. In 2021, there were a total of 104 total sworn separations (77 officers). This included 43 retirements (25 officers), 58 separations (49 officers and three officers who took professional staff member positions within the Bureau. Meanwhile, the Bureau hired 26 officers in 2021.

Hiring did not keep up with separations due to budget concerns.

The Bureau continues to have a large amount

of officers who either hadn't been trained or are in the training process. Many were included in the backlog in attending the Basic Academy, due to COVID-19 restrictions.

In 2021, the Bureau lost a great deal of historical and institutional knowledge. Long-time Special Emergency Reaction Team members, Metro Explosive Disposal Unit members, K9 Unit and others who had spent years being specially trained separated from the Bureau. This is a tremendous loss in historic and institutional knowledge and relationships with the community. While the Bureau can eventually fill these positions, it will take years for members to gain the same level of expertise.

Staffing challenges are presented from each Division or Unit in this report. During 2021, even with the reorganization of many units, the Bureau averaged approximately 350 patrol officers to cover three precincts 24/7. Officers have days off, vacation, leaves, training, etc. Therefore, this averaged out to anywhere from 45 officers to 60 officers patrolling Portland during each shift, dependent also on if supervisors were able to even meet minimum staffing (which they often were not).



Staffing also affects supervisory ranks. Over time, as the pool of longtime officers shrinks, more inexperienced supervisors are promoted—this is especially true in the rank of sergeant, which is a critical supervisory role. In addition, due to the Bureau's budget restrictions and staffing, many of the supervisory positions often designated as "Acting" for longer periods than in the past (e.g.: an officer assigned as an Acting Sergeant for an extended time rather than being promoted to the rank of sergeant).

When discussing staffing, the Operations Branch is the most visible due to the metrics involved, such as calls for service and response time. However, the other two branches are

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (con't)

Challenges | Organizational Excellence (con't.)

deeply affected as well. While taking reports may be valued by the victim, if there is limited follow-up, those cases are not progressed through the system. Due to the significant increase in homicides and shootings, the Bureau also transitioned more detectives to the Homicide Detail and the Enhanced Community Safety Team (ECST). This took detectives out of other investigative positions that are still important and their valued work is no longer being performed.

In the Services Branch, the effects of staffing were also felt, many of which were nonsworn. The Bureau averaged about 50 professional staff vacancies last year. Many positions that are gravely needed in the Records Division and analysts were left unfilled.

For a complete list of personnel allocation, please see page 83.

Facilities: The Bureau continues to struggle with aging facilities and in many cases, units or divisions struggle with inefficient workspace or do not have the adequate room to house personnel. The Bureau also continues to face ineffective storage facilities and some units spend time going from one place to another to collect needed equipment.

The Bureau's Justice Center remained boarded up and damaged during 2021. While the building remains open, it is not a welcoming site to community

members and personnel who must work there. It also does little to attract new employees who are often question safety conditions.

Training: Restrictions from the pandemic cancelled many trainings. This deeply affected specialty units that rely on advanced training. This includes the Special Emergency Reaction Team, the Crisis Negotiation Team and other divisions.

Use of Deadly Force: The Portland Police Bureau understands the negative impact officer-involved shootings can have on the community. The Bureau had eight officer-involved shootings in 2021, resulting in four deaths, three injuries and one person not injured. The use of deadly force impacted the Bureau's efforts to build and maintain trust in the community. As part of the use of force review process, the investigation of these was forwarded to the Multnomah County District Attorney's Office for consideration to convene a Grand Jury. In addition, the Bureau conducted an internal administrative review of the incidents and the cases were scheduled to go before the Police Review Board (PRB), which is comprised of community members, Bureau members and representatives from the Independent Police Review. Lastly, the OIR Group, which is contracted by the City of Portland, will review these 2021 cases in the future. Click [here](#) for more information on these cases.

Crime Prevention and Reduction

Crime: In 2021, reported person crimes increased 7% compared to the prior year. Person crimes were 11% above the prior 5-year average. The increase was primarily driven by increases in the volume of aggravated assault offenses, much of which could be attributed to increases in shooting incidents.

In 2021, reported property crimes increased 9% compared to the prior year. Property crimes were 11% above the prior 5-year average. The increase was primarily driven by increases in the volume of Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Vandalism.

The Police Bureau continues to utilize data-informed policing. However, the biggest challenges for analysts remains the timeliness of some data. This timeliness was due to the backlog of reports processed by the Records Division, which struggled with a lack of adequate staffing as well as restrictions imposed by the pandemic that prohibited all its staff from working on-site.

Traffic: On February 4, 2021, all of Traffic Division's motor officers were moved back to the precincts for staffing reasons. When staffing allows, the precincts deploy the officers on their motors, but this occurred with little consistency.

In 2021, 67 people died from traffic crashes in the City of Portland. While this was not a record, one must go back three decades to find this high of a number.

Community Engagement and Inclusion

The Police Bureau was limited in community engagement again in 2021 due to the lack of in-person gatherings, staffing restricted in-person gatherings. In the past, the Bureau participated in numerous meetings and forums; social service and nonprofit activities with vulnerable communities; community and neighborhood gatherings, Camp Rosenbaum and other events. All these were cancelled with minimal virtual meetings.

Despite these challenges, the Bureau continued with its advisory groups and continued to implement its Community Engagement Plan. ■

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2021 BUDGET

The Police Bureau's FY 2021-22 Adopted Budget included \$222.5 million in General Fund discretionary resources. The budget changed due to forecasted reduction in revenue, changes in partnerships, shifts in programming, and other external forces.

Grouped by major categories, these changes included:

New and restored funding

Expansion of Public Safety Support Specialist Program (+\$1.8M; 22 new positions): Funding and positions to allow the Bureau to hire 22 new PS3 positions, pending program review

Office of the Inspector General (+\$405,000): Funding for 3 existing vacant Analyst II positions to support compliance with the City's Settlement Agreement with the DOJ

One-time hiring of 30 officers (+\$5.26M): One-time funding for 30 existing vacant police officer positions

Police Records Specialist (+\$386,441): Ongoing funding for 5 existing vacant Police Records Specialist positions

Public Records Request Support Coordinator I Position (+\$110,073; 1 new position)

Sergeants differential: Ongoing funding allowing the Bureau to afford promoting existing officers into Sergeant positions

DOJ Settlement Compliance (+\$1.2M, 1 new position): These resources will support overtime for training on crowd control, a limited term analyst position, equipment for Rapid Response Team members, and one-time resources to support the Bureau's implementation of Office 365.

COLA and Merit Increases for Non-Rep Staff: The Council amended the budget to restore funding so that all non-represented employees received a 1.6% cost-of-living adjustment on July 1 and be eligible for merit raises up to 2% during the 2021-2022 fiscal year.

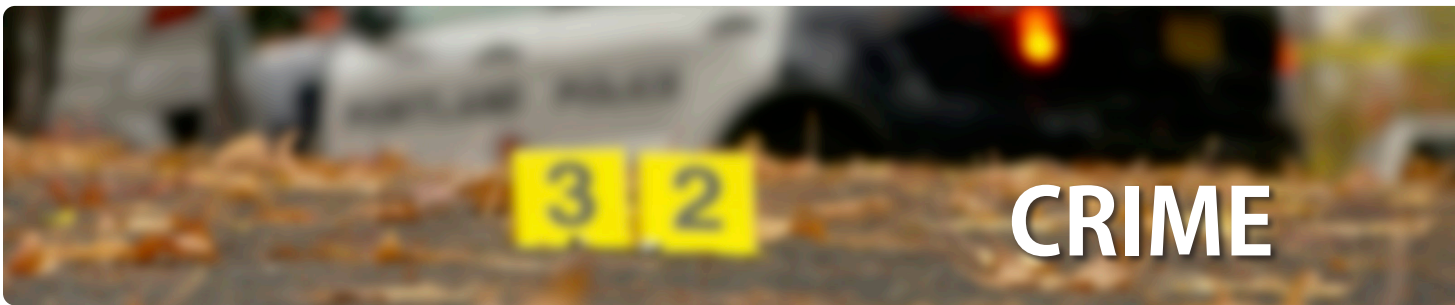
Cuts

5% Reduction (-\$10M): City Council asked all city budgets financed by the General Fund to put forward a 5% reduction to spending. For the Police Bureau, a 5% reduction was about \$10.1M. The Bureau proposed meeting this target through reductions to overtime, facilities expense, and currently-vacant positions. Council adopted this package and the Bureau is responsible for ensuring the \$10.1M reduction is achieved. In conjunction with this reduction, the Bureau was directed to develop a plan to eliminate vacant positions that are no longer supported by the Bureau's resources under the FY 2021-22 Adopted Budget. This action took place in October 2021, eliminating 44 vacant positions.

Step and COLA freezes (-\$1.5M): Step wage increases and cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) for employees represented by DCTU/PPA were frozen for the coming year, pending the outcome of the DCTU/PPA contract negotiations.

Realignment of staff resources to Community Safety Director (-\$239,442, 2 positions removed)

The Adopted Budget transfers 2 vacant Administrative Specialist IIIs positions and their associated budget to the Community Safety Transition Director within the Office of Management and Finance. ■



Person/Violent Crimes

- In 2021, reported person crimes increased 7% compared to the prior year. Person crimes were 11% above the prior 5-year average. The increase was primarily driven by increases in the volume of aggravated assault offenses, much of which could be attributed to increases in shooting incidents.

Homicides

- There were 89 homicides in Portland in 2021, including 68 that involved a firearm. Homicide offenses increased 65% over the 54 that occurred in 2020.

For a complete statistical analysis, see page 87

In the 10 years prior to 2020 (2010-2019) Portland average about 25 Homicide Offenses per year. Detectives investigated one additional death in 2021 that resulted from a 2020 incident as a homicide that is not included in these statistics. The 2021 homicides include two Justifiable Homicide offenses (non-officer involved) that are not captured in the Group A Homicide Offenses statistic.

- The 88 Group A Homicide Offenses (pg 86) include the offenses of Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter and Negligent Manslaughter. Starting in 2019, the FBI expanded the definition of Negligent Manslaughter to include traffic fatalities that result in an arrest for driving under the influence, distracted driving, or reckless driving. Prior to 2019, these traffic fatalities were not included in the Group A Homicide Offenses statistic. Negligent Manslaughter with a Vehicle incidents are investigated by the Major Crash Team. Due to the definition requiring an arrest for specific charges,

these offenses do not include all deaths from vehicular negligence. These are not included in the 89 homicides investigated by detectives or reported as part of the Homicide Offenses in the Yearly Offense Statistics by Custom Reporting Categories (pg 86).

Shooting Incidents

- There were 1,311 reported non-suicide shooting incidents in 2021, a 43% increase over 2020 and a 218% increase over 2019. In 2021, 333 of the incidents involved an injury or homicide. Injury and homicide shooting incidents increased at a higher rate than non-injury incidents. A total of 6,413 casings were recovered at the 2021 shooting incidents.

Property Crime Trends

- In 2021, reported property crimes increased 9% compared to 2020, and was 11% above the prior 5-year average. The increase was primarily driven by increases in the volume of Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Vandalism.

- Reported Motor Vehicle Theft increased by 40% after two years with slight decreasing trend. 2021 had the highest volume of Motor Vehicle Theft on record, with 9,206 offenses reported. The last quarter of the year saw the largest volume of Motor Vehicle Theft, averaging over 35 reported offenses per day. The prior two years (2019-2020) averaged 18 Motor Vehicle Theft offenses per day.

- Theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, a type of car prowling, rose 72% from 2020, and was up 168% compared to the prior 5-year average. Fifty-five percent of the 4,881 reported in 2021 were of thefts of catalytic converters. ■

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CHIEF'S OFFICE

Criminal Intelligence Unit

The Criminal Intelligence Unit (CIU) provides investigative support for cases involving threats to commit acts of mass and/or targeted violence, violent extremism, domestic and international terrorism, organized crime, and special investigative projects. CIU has a working relationship with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), in accordance with Portland City Council Resolution Number 37424 as Amended.

Additionally, CIU conducts investigative threat assessments for major events, dignitary visits, and investigates threats to businesses, community groups, critical infrastructure, and individuals, including stalking behaviors, to members of the public, public officials and/or other high-profile individuals. CIU also works jointly with the Behavioral Health Unit on individual threat assessments of people exhibiting behavior that may be a public risk and may have a mental health component. CIU also monitors global events that may have a nexus to public safety in Portland.

Finally, CIU has increased its ability to conduct investigations into cybercrime where, in part or in whole, the suspects use cyber-based tools to commit varying crimes such as, but not limited to: theft, identity theft, extortion and computer crime. These types of investigations include swatting; sim-swapping; cyber-based threats (e.g., bomb threats, threats of mass or targeted violence); social engineering (intrusion/

penetration attempts on networks); and unauthorized access to networks, programs, and/or data.

CIU complies with all federal and state laws regarding the collection, retention, and dissemination of intelligence information.

In 2021, CIU conducted 130 assessments and investigations on suspicious activity and threats of violence. Additionally, eight cases were referred to or referred from the FBI JTTF, in accordance with policy. CIU also provided updates on protest and significant events that may have had an impact on police operations. These information updates and assessments were generally provided three to five times per week.

Challenges: CIU faced challenges in regard to staffing and the sheer volume of assessments and investigations.

Equity & Inclusion Office

The Equity and Inclusion Office (EIO) provides the Bureau with internal and external support around equity issues surrounding race, gender, and disability and is charged with overseeing the Bureau's Racial Equity Plan.

In 2021, the Equity and Inclusion Office:

- Revised the Bureau's five-year Racial Equity Plan and developed a Monthly Racial Equity Plan Update to keep both community and Bureau members informed about the plans progress
- Recruited and welcomed new Equity Advisory Council members

- Hired an Equity Training Specialist, who has worked with both internal and external community members to embed equity into all relevant bureau trainings (Advanced Academy, Queer / LGBTQIA2S+ Policy LMS training, Race and Racism Trainings etc.).
- Began a Results Based Accountability process to develop the new Bureau Strategic Plan
- Worked on developing a restorative justice process with community members

Office of Community Engagement

The PPB Office of Community Engagement (OCE) is responsible for assisting the City of Portland in development and implementation of innovative community engagement strategies with a primary focus on maintaining and fostering meaningful relationships with all community members at large, their representative parties; including, but not limited to, advisory councils, faith-based leaders (regardless of denomination), youth, and a vast range of organizational leaders.

The Office of Community Engagement provides guidance for implementation

of national smart practices for tailored and culturally responsive pathways for integration of the community's voice in a police organization and enhancement of mutually beneficial programs and content to addressing social justice advocacy.

Because of the January 2021 internal staffing reorganization and operational response prioritization, one sworn multilingual and multicultural member (police officer) remained assigned to this position.

In 2021, OCE designed a strategy to de-centralize the Bureau's efforts and commitment to engaging with community stakeholders by proactively onboarding specific Bureau units and staff to directly interact with community advisory groups and external partners on theme specific projects. This innovative approach yielded positive results to fostering organic and sustainable partnerships and prompted both entities to take ownership of such engagement efforts in the arena of PPB policy development and training practices.

OCE identified and facilitated the involvement of PPB culturally specific advisory councils with Training Division programs. PPB community



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Office of Community Engagement (con't.)

partners provided holistic input, linguistic guidance, and authentic voices in updating current training practices and content of the Enhanced Crisis Intervention Team (ECIT).

In addition, police officers assigned to the Training Division developed culturally specific and community-focused tailored educational content and hosted community-led educational workshops on a series of topics requested by advisory groups. In addition, OCE, in partnership with the Training Division, created a series of training videos on Language and Cultural awareness on Limited English Proficiency (LEP) community members accessing and navigating PPB services. OCE facilitated the participation of specific PPB stakeholders to participate in the process of video content development and thus, elevated community voices. Such efforts and cross-pollination of community engagement clearly leads to a path of increased transparency, and inclusion of community partners in these important processes surrounding justice reforms.

OCE recognized a significant gap in PPB's connection and integration of Asian Pacific Islander American (APIA) communities, and with the support of external partners, established a first APIA Advisory Council in March of 2021.

OCE participated in specific community-led advisory council meetings at the request of representatives chairing those councils. OCE was invited to the African American Advisory council, Latino Council, Muslim Council,

Alliance for Safer Communities, Asian Pacific Islander American and Slavic Council meetings. For more information on our advisory groups, click [here](#).

PPB is active in many advisory councils that engage our community and its attendance has been requested at a wide variety of oversight meetings including: Youth Educating Police (YEP), Portland Committee on Community-Engaged Policing (PCCEP), and Inter-Faith Peace and Action Collaborative Committee (IPAC), Behavioral Health Unit Advisory Council (BHUAC), the Training Advisory Council (TAC), the Chief Advisory Group and the Equity & Inclusion Advisory Council.

Challenges: The continued operational challenges and limited capacity Bureau-wide impacts the implementation of holistic and comprehensive community engagement strategies for decentralization of community engagement practices and philosophy.

Strategic Communications Unit

The Strategic Communications Unit provides centralized communications and creative services internally as well as to the media and the public. In May 2021, the Strategic Communications Unit was moved back under the Chief's Office, after a year-long structuring under the Community Services Division. The Community Services Division was dissolved as part of a restructure to shore up patrol and transfer community engagement officers back to the street.

The Strategic Communications Unit is responsible for ensuring the public has information from the Police Bureau that may be critical to life safety, may involve the need for public disclosure of activities at the Bureau, or may increase trust and transparency. The overall goal is that everyone receives this information through an accessible medium. The expectation and practice of law enforcement agencies is to provide timely and accurate information through multiple venues including: press conferences, social media, interviews, website, podcasts and news releases.

The unit provides a media contact point with two sworn bureau members (working alternate shifts) who are trained in media relations and respond to breaking news and research answers to inquiries. The Public Information Officer coordinates with a professional content writer skilled in strategic communications; a social media specialist/programmer/web designer (BTS employee); and a graphics designer/ videographer to disseminate



content to inform the public.

The unit provides coordinated messaging and creative solutions to ensure the public is informed on crime and public safety matters to improve transparency and trust. The unit works to improve internal communications to ensure all members are well-informed and can adequately communicate messages regarding public safety and policy and training. This is done through emails, videos and the Intranet.

The Unit is an integral part of the Bureau's Community Engagement Plan, under the City's Settlement Agreement as well, including being responsible for the production of the Bureau's annual report and the coordination of public meetings associated with it.

The Bureau and/or public safety fulfills the majority of local media's content and the Bureau receives more public scrutiny than any other city office. In addition, the Police Bureau's social media platforms are significantly larger than any other Bureau or office in the city. With this communications strength comes great responsibility to publish content that is relevant, trustworthy and accurate.

2021

CHIEF'S OFFICE (con't)

Strategic Communications Unit (con't.)

The Bureau's workload has increased considerably over the last few years, due to a number of factors. In past years, media were able to learn about events by calling the Bureau of Emergency Communications or hearing information on scanners. A few years ago, the media position was eliminated at BOEC, radio channels are encrypted and media receive online data feeds, which is limited information about dispatches. This generates multiple inquiries from media about calls that may appear to be generating a large police response. In addition, with the historic increase in homicides, shootings and fatal crashes, there are more inquiries regarding these incidents. Finally, the events of 2020 brought national and international media attention. Now, the unit receives far more national/international inquiries than it ever did before.

The Unit did outreach internally, asking precincts if they had officers who were interested in posting on social media (predominantly Twitter and Instagram). The Unit produced a training in the Bureau's Learning Management System and precinct personnel began posting on social media. This allows precincts to provide the public with direct access to information about crime and events in their precinct. It also gives officers a sense of helping communicate their efforts and the ability to disseminate information directly to their community.

In 2021, the unit generated or worked on:

- 875 News Releases
- Received 11,614 media inquiries (approximately 250 a week)
- 1,225 Public Inquiries
- 113 Internal Messages
- 7 External Videos
- 8 Internal Videos
- 21 Callouts
- 21 News Conferences and Availabilities
- 170 (approximately) Interviews
- 14 Podcasts
- 8 Newsletters
- 17 Incident Management Team Activations (participated)
- 4 Joint Information Centers
- 25 newsletters, reports

The Unit is also responsible for a number of brochures, projects and reports, moving the website to the city's new platform and much more. In 2021, the Unit worked on more than 25 printed materials, reports and presentations.

Audiences for FY 19/20

- Twitter Main Account: 241.7k
- January-December gain: 3k
- Impressions:59.5 Million
- Replies: 40K
- Facebook: 84.2k
- Instagram: 23.6k
- YouTube
 - 190,000 views
 - 5,000 hours watch time

Challenges: Communicating with our communities remains critical, as the public expects transparency from their public safety agencies. However, the Unit is challenged with the sheer number of inquiries it receives, meaning it is constantly in reactive mode and has very little time to create educational or informational content.

The Unit has one of the smallest numbers of communications staff of most city bureaus, and yet it receives the large share of media inquiries. There is only one sworn PIO on duty every day during dayshift except Sunday. There is still a PIO on-call after hours and on Sundays for emergencies.

The increase in violent crimes has also challenged the workload, with far more homicides and shootings to respond to.

Finally, the Strategic Communications Unit often gets scrutinized for its messaging—either people (internally and externally) feel it doesn't provide enough, it's not accurate or it's not timely enough. However, it is difficult to convey that most often the Unit is dependent on receiving information and multiple layers of approval in some cases that include: detectives, supervisors, City Attorney, District Attorney, etc. The Unit must also comply with Bureau of Human Resources (BHR) and bargaining rules. The Unit continues to strive to provide accurate, timely information and increase transparency for our community.

Professional Standards Division

Inspector General

The Office of Inspector General was created in July 2019 and during 2021 continued to include an Inspector General, the Policy Development team and the Force Inspector and Audit team. Its purpose is to oversee the practices and policies of the Portland Police Bureau by conducting internal compliance reviews to ensure the ongoing integrity of PPB processes and operations.

The original vision was for the audit team to be expanded from three to six analysts so that the dual tasks of compliance assessment as well as the required analysis of the Bureau's use of force could be achieved. Previous to the creation of the Unit, the three analysts did solely force analysis. The hiring process for the additional team members was near completion with offers made when the pandemic began.

Two of the selected applicants decided not to take the offers, in large part due to the uncertainty faced as a result of this new pandemic. The other withdrew for other reasons. Shortly after that, hiring was suspended throughout the City and the existing staff began teleworking. Once the freeze was lifted, the three positions were posted again. Interviews were held in October and contingent offers were made to three applicants. At year's end, they were in the background process.

2021

CHIEF'S OFFICE (con't)

Professional Standards Division (con't.)

Force Team

The Force Inspector is a command position within the OIG responsible for reviewing non-deadly use of force and making recommendations regarding improvements to the systems of accountability in relation to force management. The Force Inspector supervises the non-deadly use of force audits and analyses of force conducted by a team of analysts. In addition, the Force Inspector presents data and analyses to the Chief, Department of Justice (DOJ), Training Division, and the Training Advisory Council.

In 2021, the Force Inspector and analysts conducted data analysis on use of force trends, such as the increased use of aerosol restraint, CEW, strikes/kicks, and the longitudinal use of non-deadly force between 2019 and 2021. In addition, the team audited 280 non-deadly use of force cases and 631 Force Data Collection Reports (FDCR) to produce the quarterly Force Audit Reports. For the quarterly and annual Force Summary Reports, the team compiled data from 1,660 FDCRs documenting 2,947 applications of non-deadly use of force. 2020 crowd control was also audited and work began automating the After Action Reporting (AAR) process using SharePoint.

Below is Use of Force broken out:

- Officers initiated 53,161 calls for service in 2021. These calls resulted in the use of force 0.28% of the time. Of these officer-initiated calls, 71 resulted in a use of Category II-III force (0.13%), and 76 resulted in a

use of Category IV force (0.14%).

- Citizens initiated 239,350 calls for service in 2021. These calls resulted in a use of force 0.25% of the time. Of these citizen-initiated calls, 297 resulted in a Category II-III force (0.12%) and 293 resulted in Category IV force (0.12%).
- Of the 12,087 custodies in 2021, 6.23% resulted in a use of force. Category II-III force accounts for about 3.14% of custodies, and Category IV accounts for 3.10% of custodies.

Due to current staffing shortages, in 2021, the team was unable to undertake any new internal compliance assessments.

PPB Force Analysis Summary Report

Prepared By: Office of the Inspector General
 Dates Covered: January 01, 2021 - December 31, 2021



Force Facts:

Number of cases involving force	734
Number of individuals involved in force incidents	753
Number of officers involved in force incidents	465
Total Force Data Collection Reports (FDCRs) written	1,660

Subjects of Uses of Force

753

Asian	Female	5	1%	Native American	Male	6	1%
	Male	18	2%	Unknown	Female	1	0%
Black	Female	39	5%		Male	2	0%
	Male	157	21%		Unknown	9	1%
Hispanic	Female	13	2%	White	Female	105	14%
	Male	56	7%		Male	342	45%

Applications of Force

2,947

Aerosol Restraint	154	5%	Hobble	11	0%
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0%	K-9 Bite	14	0%
Baton - Strike	0	0%	Less Lethal	30	1%
Box-In	191	6%	Less Lethal - Aggressive Animal	0	0%
CEW	104	4%	P.I.T.	30	1%
Control Against Resistance	933	32%	Pointing of a Firearm	88	3%
Firearm - Animal (aggressive)	0	0%	RAM	0	0%
Firearm - Animal (suffering)	12	0%	Resisted Handcuffing	748	25%
Holds with Injury	0	0%	Strikes/Kicks	206	7%
			Takedown	331	11%
			Takedown - Controlled	95	3%

Force Type Demographics

	Asian		Black		Hispanic		Native American	Unknown			White	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male
Aerosol Restraint	0	0	0	11	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	20
Baton - Nonstrike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baton - Strike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Box-In	2	3	0	27	1	5	0	0	1	1	10	61
CEW	0	1	2	14	0	6	1	0	1	0	2	33
Control Against Resistance	1	6	25	62	8	30	2	0	1	0	57	140
Hobble Restraint	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
Holds with Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K-9 Bite	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Less Lethal	1	2	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
P.I.T.	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	15
Pointing of a Firearm	0	3	3	14	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	29
RAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resisted Handcuffing	1	8	25	57	8	29	5	1	1	0	53	147
Strikes/Kicks	0	1	1	7	0	7	1	0	1	0	6	30
Takedown - Controlled	0	0	2	18	1	4	0	0	0	0	7	18
Takedown	1	7	14	34	4	21	2	1	1	0	16	106
Total	6	32	74	258	25	115	12	2	6	2	159	618

Note: This is the type of force used per subject demographic. This is not the number of applications of force used per demographic.

Beginning August 19, 2017, PPB began reporting the following 10 force types: *Baton - nonstrike, Takedown - controlled, Resisted Handcuffing, Hobble Restraint, Firearm - Animal (suffering), Firearm - Animal (aggressive), Box-in, Control Against Resistance, P.I.T., and Vehicle Ramming.* On January 19, 2020, Less Lethal to stop an aggressive animal was added. These force types are listed in *red, italicized font* in the above table.

Note: Force data does not include crowd control or deadly use of force events. These events are reported elsewhere in the annual report. Figures detailed in this report are not comparable to previous reports, due to the increase in force types.

CHIEF'S OFFICE (con't)

Professional Standards Division (con't.)

Policy Unit

The Policy Development Team reviews and revises existing Bureau directives and, when appropriate, develops new directives to ensure that PPB's practices align with industry best practice standards and its policies promote accountability and excellence.

The Team reviewed and revised several directives that are of critical operational importance, and continued to maintain a monthly "docket" of about 15 to 25 directives (i.e., directives the team actively worked on in various stages of the review process). One of the team's most significant and impactful achievements was its overhaul of the Bureau's policy and practices for pregnant and lactating members, now found in revised Directive 0414.00, Pregnancy and Lactation Accommodations (formerly separate Directives 0210.20, Milk Expression, and Directive 0414.00, Pregnancy). The revised directive (1) emphasizes the importance of having a diverse workforce and the need to support members who are growing their families, (2) establishes dedicated

lactation rooms, and (3) offers improved resources and clarifies accommodations for pregnant and lactating members. The Bureau had not reviewed or revised its practices in this regard since 2013.

Additionally, the team developed the new DOJ policy on intervention, Directive 0305.00, Active Bystandership, Intervention, and Anti-Retaliation. The policy codifies ABLE Project standards, as set forth by the Georgetown University Law Center's Innovative Policing Program, and other intervention requirements established under state law. The team operated under a strict deadline to ensure that the Bureau could offer ABLE instruction to all sworn members by the end of the calendar year.

Further, the team spent nearly the entire year partnering with various stakeholders and researching best practices to inform its development of two more new directives – Directive 0500.00, Portland Police Bureau Wellness Program, and Directive 0640.38, Interacting with Members of the LGBTQIA2S+ / Queer Community. Although the directives went into effect in early 2022, the

majority of the team's measured and collaborative work occurred during the 2021 calendar year.

Finally, the team reviewed and updated several existing directives in 2021, including making significant revisions to Directive 0640.80, Bias Crime Reporting, and Directive 0870.80, Eyewitness Identification, and making minor revisions to Directive 0660.10, Property and Evidence Procedures, and Directive 0750.00, Bureau Cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Joint Terrorism Task Force.

The team consistently performs at a high level, yielding quality work product, despite insufficient staffing. The small team is particularly adept at managing competing policy priorities and completing deliverables under time constraints.

The team remains committed to enhancing its efforts to engage the Bureau's community advisory groups and will continue to participate in community advisory group meetings, upon invitation.

Settlement Agreement Compliance

An additional role of the Inspector General is to facilitate, monitor and report on the Bureau's compliance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement. The year 2021 began with the disappointing finding in the DOJ's Annual Compliance Assessment for 2020 that the City had not maintained its substantial compliance status during the maintenance year. Most of the reasoning related to the City and Bureau's response to the lengthy crowd control event following the death of George Floyd. That report was followed by a letter to the City from DOJ on April 2, 2021 containing a notice of breach. The City responded to that notice on May 7, 2021. The parties then met and conferred as required by the Settlement Agreement but that did not resolve the issues.

The annual Status Conference was convened before Judge Michael Simon on August 26, 2021. Thereafter, the parties engaged in the mediation process pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement and four sessions were held between September 8-October 20 with the parties and amici. All returned to court on November 9, 2021, and Judge Simon proposed that all engage in one more mediation session to address the outstanding concerns of the amici. DOJ and the amici did meet thereafter and all agreed to a resolution.

While these legal proceedings were unfolding, the Bureau continued its efforts to maintain compliance in the arenas where DOJ had made that continued finding and work on the

2021

CHIEF'S OFFICE (con't)

Professional Standards Division (con't.)

issues and areas where DOJ found the Bureau out of compliance, particularly in the areas of force in crowd control situations; accountability and training.

DOJ also proposed nine remedies including: body-worn cameras, outside assessment of 2020 Crowd Control event, an Academic Director for the Training Division, that would address the breach alleged. The City and Bureau initiated steps to comply with the proposed remedies including researching possible consultants for the assessment, investigating best practices for an Academic Dean and reinitiating the work on body worn cameras. City Council authorized the funding required for some of the remedies and ultimately approved all of them in early 2022.

Click [here](#) for more about the Settlement Agreement with the Department of Justice.

Employee Information System

The Employee Information System (EIS) is an application that compiles information from the Police Bureau and other data sources to enable a comprehensive review of a sworn member's work performance. The use of EIS benefits the Bureau and sworn members alike by facilitating professional growth through a feedback process that reinforces the Bureau's management and accountability systems, standards and expectations.

In 2021, the unit made upgrades to the EIS program to include user enhancements and improved case notes. The unit also processed numerous requests from the

Department of Justice, Compliance Officer and Community Liaison (COCL), and the City Attorney's Office.

Yearly Stats:

- PSD Force Notifications – Item 70b
- 310/314 = 98.7% compliance for the year
- Performance Evaluations – Item 116a (on time)
- 659/674 = 97.8% compliance for the year
- Transfer Reviews – Item 116b (on time)
- 434/474 = 91.6% compliance for the year
- Total Compliance (116a + 116b) – Item 116c
- 1093/1148 = 95.2% compliance for the year
- 12 RU/Precinct Alerts – Item 117 (no compliance rate for PSD to report)
- Alerts – Item 118
- 1671 Alerts created during the 2021 calendar year
- 12 RU/Precinct Alerts
- 129/1671 (7.7%) Complaint Alerts
- 1050/1671 (62.8%) Force Alerts
- 480/1671 (28.7%) Traumatic Incident Alerts
- 922/1671 (54.9%) of alerts were sent to RU Managers for review
- 524/922 = 59.5% of Alerts sent to RU Managers resulted in a conversation with the employee
- 122/922 = 13.2% of alerts sent to RU Managers were Complaint Alerts

- 15/122 = 12.3% of Complaint Alerts sent to RU for review resulted in a conversation with the employee
- 309/922 = 33.5% of Alerts sent to RU Managers were Force Alerts
- 144/309 = 46.6% of Force Alerts sent to RU for review resulted in a conversation with the employee
- 479/922 = 52.0% of Alerts sent to RU Managers were Traumatic Incident Alerts
- 365/479 = 76.2% of Traumatic Incident Alerts sent to RU for review resulted in a conversation with the employee
- Completed 519 interviews, versus 541 interviews in 2020
- The goal for case resolution is 180 days; in 2021, the percentage of full investigations closed and administrative closures closed within 180 days was 89%. When Supervisory Investigations are included, the percentage of cases completed within the 180-day timeline remained the same.

Internal Affairs

The Internal Affairs Division is responsible for conducting administrative investigations into alleged policy violations by PPB employees. Its goal is to complete investigations within 180 days, while producing a complete and thorough investigation to ensure procedural justice for both the community and Bureau members.

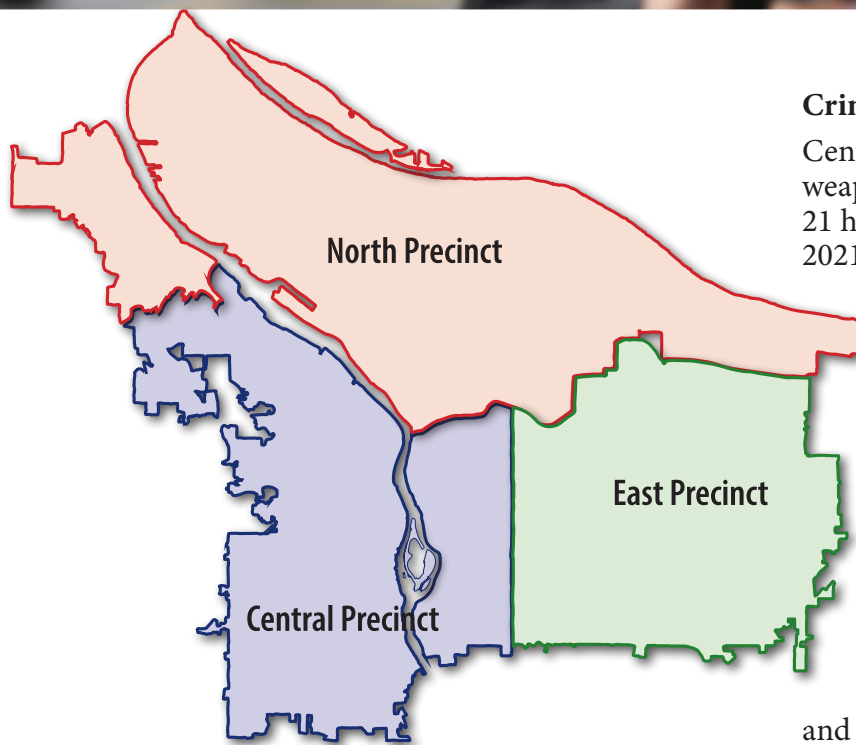
In 2021:

- Internal Affairs managed a total of 162 cases initiated in 2021, including 117 full investigations or administratively closed investigations and 45 Supervisory Investigations (does not include the Independent Police Review (IPR) investigations or IPR administrative closures).
- Internal Affairs saw the average case duration for cases closed in 2021 rise to 92 days from 89 days 2020
- Investigators averaged a case load of 17.75 cases for the year, on a 70-day timeline

Challenges: The Professional Standards Division had a number of challenges during 2021. Some of them were similar to other divisions in the Bureau as PSD worked through staffing shortages and COVID-related issues. Specific to PSD, however, is that all of the command staff changed over during the year. There were three different commanders, three different captains, two different lieutenants in IA, and a long term vacancy in the EIS lieutenant position. A lack of continuity in leadership positions makes it difficult to build momentum in the division's daily work. In addition, the IA investigators positions were reassigned from non-represented employees to being represented by a union, which necessitated bargaining. ■

2021

OPERATIONS BRANCH



Crime

Central Precinct had more than 221 weapons offenses, 161 shootings and 21 homicides within its boundaries in 2021.

Neighborhood Response Team and Bike Patrol Efforts

Despite critical staffing shortages, the precinct identified and prioritized functions and were able to maintain two critical units: the Neighborhood Response Team (NRT) and bicycle patrol. Additionally, Precinct personnel worked with the Entertainment District business owners

and security, to build a modified entertainment detail response to provide a minimum level of safety of the patrons in the area.

Precinct personnel worked hard to re-establish relationships with downtown and Old Town neighborhoods and businesses to address some of the highest criminal activity in the precinct. By using focused missions with NRT and Bikes, they were able to strategically target and remove the criminal elements who were having the largest impact on the livability in and around our housed and homeless community.

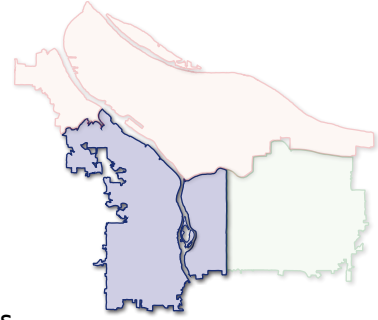
Additionally, precinct personnel worked in partnership with private and city cleaners to address livability and trash issues in some of the worst locations. Officers also helped work with the District Attorney's office on making arrests within the strategic prosecution program regarding the most prolific or dangerous offenders throughout the precinct.

PRECINCTS

Central Precinct

Central Precinct is comprised of residential, commercial, and industrial districts, covering 41.3 square miles and 821 street miles. Tens of thousands of people call Central Precinct home, and tens of thousands more travel in its boundaries to work, shop, and dine in areas, such as Downtown, Northwest, the Pearl, Sellwood and Multnomah Village.

In addition, the outer northwest part of the precinct has significant critical infrastructure and heavy manufacturing assets. Central Precinct is also home to the largest number of free speech events in the City, with everything from one person demonstrations to thousands-strong marches being held within its boundaries.



CENTRAL PRECINCT STATISTICS

Yearly Offense Statistics by Custom Reporting Categories

This table groups the NIBRS offenses into custom reporting categories to better highlight changes in key offenses of interest.

	2021	2020	5 yr avg 2016-2020	2021 vs 2020 % change	2021 vs 5 yr avg % change
Total Person Offenses	3,103	2,832	2,928	+10%	+6%
Assault: Aggravated	976	763	653	+28%	+49%
Assault: Simple/Intimidation	1,919	1,903	2,058	+1%	-7%
Homicide Offenses	21	11	8	+91%	+176%
Sex Offenses: Rape	103	89	116	+16%	-12%
Sex Offenses: Other	60	48	73	+25%	-18%
Other Person Offenses	24	18	20	+33%	+20%
Total Property Offenses	19,351	17,542	16,513	+10%	+17%
Arson	160	255	140	-37%	+14%
Burglary	2,090	2,072	1,451	+1%	+44%
Larceny: Car Prowl - Vehicle Parts	1,415	730	430	+94%	+229%
Larceny: Car Prowl - Other	4,136	3,988	4,586	+4%	-10%
Larceny: Shoplifting	929	905	1,022	+3%	-9%
Larceny: Theft From Building	670	764	691	-12%	-3%
Larceny: Other	2,019	2,261	2,487	-11%	-19%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,215	1,557	1,432	+42%	+55%
Robbery	323	346	318	-7%	+2%
Vandalism	4,088	3,353	2,490	+22%	+64%
Other Property Offenses	1,306	1,311	1,465	+0%	-11%
Total Society Offenses	462	651	911	-29%	-49%
Drug Offenses	158	360	697	-56%	-77%
Weapons Law Violations	220	259	174	-15%	+26%
Other Society Offenses	84	32	39	+163%	+114%
Total Reported Offenses	22,916	21,025	20,352	+9%	+13%

Data Notes: Statistics are based on date an offense was reported. Cases marked as "unfounded" are not included in crime statistics. Reports are subject to change.

The homicide statistic includes the offenses of Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter with a Weapon and Justifiable Homicide. Negligent Manslaughter with a Vehicle and Officer Involved Shooting incidents are **not** included. Homicide counts are based on the date of the initial offense report and not when the incident was first ruled a homicide.

2021

OPERATIONS (con't)

Precincts | Central Precinct (con't.)

CENTRAL PRECINCT STATISTICS

2021 Calls for Service Statistics by Dispatch Type

	Central
Dispatched	78,404
Self-Initiated & Directed	14,683
Telephone Report	2,211
Total Calls for Service	95,298

Data Notes: The above table provides calls for service statistics where a Portland Police Bureau unit was one of the first three units to respond during 2021.

The total for all 3 precincts differs from city-wide totals due to some calls having unknown locations or occurring outside of precinct boundaries. Self-initiated activity outside a precinct does not indicate that the call occurred outside of the Portland Police Bureau's boundaries but that the address information attached to the call for service did not match to a known precinct location.

2021 Arrest Statistics by Precinct

	Central
Total Arrests	3,430

Data Notes: The above table provides the total arrests of adults by an officer assigned to Patrol, Neighborhood Response Team (NRT) or the Street Crimes Unit (SCU) for each precinct. "Other PPB Arrests" include arrests made by an officer assigned to a unit outside of a precinct (such as the Traffic and Detectives Divisions).

Juveniles are not included in the arrest statistics. Arrest statistics only include arrest bookings with a valid charge.

Yearly Shooting Incident Statistics by Shooting Category

	2021	2020	2019	2021 vs 2020 % change	2021 vs 2019 % change
Homicide & Injury	62	24	8	+158%	+675%
No Injury	99	70	44	+41%	+125%
Total Shootings	161	94	52	+71%	+210%

Data Notes: Shooting incident data is subject to change as additional information is available. Shooting incidents only include those reported and verified by the Portland Police Bureau. Suicide incidents are not included in these numbers. Homicide & injury shooting frequency identified through the inclusion of a shooting tracking code on the incident regardless of the role of the individual/s injured. No injury shooting indicates that a verified shooting occurred resulting in no injuries or deaths.

Source: Data accessed from RegJIN RMS on March 2, 2022

CENTRAL PRECINCT STATISTICS

Yearly NIBRS Group A Offense Statistics

Offense Category	2021	2020	5 yr avg 2016-2020	2021 vs 2020 % change	2021 vs 5 yr avg % change
Total Group A Person Offenses	3,103	2,832	2,928	+10%	+6%
Assault Offenses	2,895	2,666	2,711	+9%	+7%
Homicide Offenses	21	13	8	+62%	+169%
Human Trafficking Offenses	4	1	2	+300%	+67%
Kidnapping/Abduction	20	15	17	+33%	+16%
Sex Offenses	163	137	190	+19%	-14%
Total Group A Property Offenses	19,351	17,542	16,513	+10%	+17%
Arson	160	255	140	-37%	+14%
Bribery	0	0	0	+0%	-100%
Burglary	2,090	2,072	1,451	+1%	+44%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	101	118	167	-14%	-39%
Embezzlement	15	18	46	-17%	-67%
Extortion/Blackmail	18	7	6	+157%	+210%
Fraud Offenses	1,152	1,149	1,224	+0%	-6%
Larceny Offenses	9,169	8,648	9,217	+6%	-1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,215	1,557	1,432	+42%	+55%
Robbery	323	346	318	-7%	+2%
Stolen Property Offenses	20	19	22	+5%	-10%
Vandalism	4,088	3,353	2,490	+22%	+64%
Total Group A Society Offenses	462	651	911	-29%	-49%
Animal Cruelty Offenses	15	7	10	+114%	+53%
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	158	360	697	-56%	-77%
Gambling Offenses	0	0	0	+0%	+0%
Pornography/Obscene Material	19	23	13	-17%	+46%
Prostitution Offenses	50	2	16	+2400%	+205%
Weapon Law Violations	220	259	174	-15%	+26%
Total Reported Offenses	22,916	21,025	20,352	+9%	+13%
Total Distinct Group A Incidents	21,527	19,784	19,002	+9%	+13%

Data Notes: Statistics are based on date an offense was reported. Cases marked as "unfounded" are not included in crime statistics. The total number of distinct Group A incidents is the count of all incidents with at least one Group A offense. Incidents may include multiple offenses. Reports are subject to change.

Homicide counts are based on the date of the initial offense report and not when the incident was first ruled a homicide. As of January 1, 2019, the FBI expanded the definition of negligent manslaughter to include traffic fatalities that result in an arrest for driving under the influence, distracted driving, or reckless driving. The change in definition impacts the homicide offenses statistic and the comparability of homicide statistics prior to 2019. Of the 88 reported homicides reported in 2021 statistics, one was a traffic fatality that fits the negligent manslaughter definition. Additionally, there were two justifiable homicides reported in 2021 that are not included in the above NIBRS statistics.

2021

OPERATIONS (con't)

Precincts (con't.)

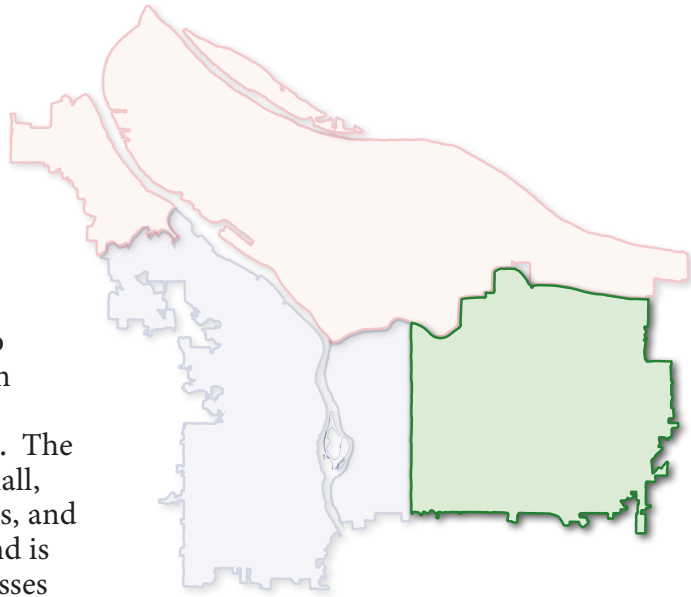
East Precinct

East Precinct provides services to a diverse population of more than 242,000 people. It covers over 36 square miles and 736 street miles. The area is largely residential with small, shopping centers, local businesses, and schools throughout. East Portland is growing rapidly with new businesses and restaurants, and has more than 12 active neighborhoods who work with PPB to help create a safe livable community.

Neighborhood Response Team Efforts

In 2021, East Precinct's Neighborhood Response Team (NRT) helped support the East Precinct community in a variety of ways. Their main focus is neighborhood livability issues throughout the precinct and includes clearing camps to improve the livability in the neighborhoods. NRT made 204 arrests in 2021 for crimes ranging from stolen vehicles, theft, trespass, firearm charges as well as distribution of illegal drugs.

East Precinct personnel worked with the business districts to reduce crime and improve safety. With directed patrol specific to these areas East NRT Officers are able to reduce retail thefts, stolen cars and other crimes in these business districts. The Gateway District was a large project for East Precinct in 2021 and many days of directed patrol and the participation of the community, resulted in less crime and livability issues for the businesses and residents in the area.



Crime

East Precinct has seen more than 421 weapons offenses, 608 shootings and 29 homicides within its boundaries in 2021. This workload kept officers incredibly busy and their call response times reflected this increased workload with the lack of resources. Many of these shootings included stolen vehicles and so in the last several months of 2021, East Precinct personnel conducted directed patrols in the Mt. Scott neighborhood. During these missions East Officers recovered 21 stolen vehicles, made 29 arrests, and recovered multiple firearms.

Community Engagement

East Precinct members continue to engage with the community (as much as possible with Covid limitations) through Coffee with a Cop, community meetings and daily calls for service. The community of East Portland has continued to support the officers of East Precinct and regularly let them know they are appreciated for their hard work and dedication to the community.

EAST PRECINCT STATISTICS

Yearly Offense Statistics by Custom Reporting Categories

This table groups the NIBRS offenses into custom reporting categories to better highlight changes in key offenses of interest.

	2021	2020	5 yr avg 2016-2020	2021 vs 2020 % change	2021 vs 5 yr avg % change
Total Person Offenses	4,018	3,800	3,553	+6%	+13%
Assault: Aggravated	1,430	1,147	859	+25%	+66%
Assault: Simple/Intimidation	2,335	2,394	2,415	-2%	-3%
Homicide Offenses	31	24	14	+29%	+125%
Sex Offenses: Rape	126	126	138	+0%	-9%
Sex Offenses: Other	57	75	91	-24%	-37%
Other Person Offenses	39	34	37	+15%	+6%
Total Property Offenses	15,094	15,236	16,004	-1%	-6%
Arson	137	107	82	+28%	+68%
Burglary	1,444	1,727	1,619	-16%	-11%
Larceny: Car Prowl - Vehicle Parts	1,380	927	682	+49%	+102%
Larceny: Car Prowl - Other	1,799	2,133	2,402	-16%	-25%
Larceny: Shoplifting	704	892	1,270	-21%	-45%
Larceny: Theft From Building	391	451	496	-13%	-21%
Larceny: Other	1,882	2,111	2,394	-11%	-21%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,918	2,529	2,846	+15%	+3%
Robbery	467	349	374	+34%	+25%
Vandalism	2,800	2,527	2,123	+11%	+32%
Other Property Offenses	1,172	1,483	1,717	-21%	-32%
Total Society Offenses	642	853	906	-25%	-29%
Drug Offenses	148	432	554	-66%	-73%
Weapons Law Violations	423	360	264	+18%	+60%
Other Society Offenses	71	61	88	+16%	-19%
Total Reported Offenses	19,754	19,889	20,463	-1%	-3%

Data Notes: Statistics are based on date an offense was reported. Cases marked as "unfounded" are not included in crime statistics. Reports are subject to change.

The homicide statistic includes the offenses of Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter with a Weapon and Justifiable Homicide. Negligent Manslaughter with a Vehicle and Officer Involved Shooting incidents are **not** included. Homicide counts are based on the date of the initial offense report and not when the incident was first ruled a homicide.

2021

OPERATIONS (con't)

Precincts | East Precinct (con't.)

EAST PRECINCT STATISTICS

2021 Calls for Service Statistics by Dispatch Type

	East
Dispatched	83,130
Self-Initiated & Directed	18,315
Telephone Report	1,998
Total Calls for Service	103,443

Data Notes: The above table provides calls for service statistics where a Portland Police Bureau unit was one of the first three units to respond during 2021.

The total for all 3 precincts differs from city-wide totals due to some calls having unknown locations or occurring outside of precinct boundaries. Self-initiated activity outside a precinct does not indicate that the call occurred outside of the Portland Police Bureau's boundaries but that the address information attached to the call for service did not match to a known precinct location.

2021 Arrest Statistics by Precinct

	East
Total Arrests	4,309

Data Notes: The above table provides the total arrests of adults by an officer assigned to Patrol, Neighborhood Response Team (NRT) or the Street Crimes Unit (SCU) for each precinct. "Other PPB Arrests" include arrests made by an officer assigned to a unit outside of a precinct (such as the Traffic and Detectives Divisions).

Juveniles are not included in the arrest statistics. Arrest statistics only include arrest bookings with a valid charge.

Yearly Shooting Incident Statistics by Shooting Category

	2021	2020	2019	2021 vs 2020 % change	2021 vs 2019 % change
Homicide & Injury	130	108	48	+20%	+171%
No Injury	475	339	144	+40%	+230%
Total Shootings	605	447	192	+35%	+215%

Data Notes: Shooting incident data is subject to change as additional information is available. Shooting incidents only include those reported and verified by the Portland Police Bureau. Suicide incidents are not included in these numbers. Homicide & injury shooting frequency identified through the inclusion of a shooting tracking code on the incident regardless of the role of the individual/s injured. No injury shooting indicates that a verified shooting occurred resulting in no injuries or deaths.

Source: Data accessed from RegJIN RMS on February 17, 2022

EAST PRECINCT STATISTICS

Yearly NIBRS Group A Offense Statistics

Offense Category	2021	2020	5 yr avg 2016-2020	2021 vs 2020 % change	2021 vs 5 yr avg % change
Total Group A Person Offenses	4,016	3,800	3,552	+6%	+13%
Assault Offenses	3,765	3,541	3,274	+6%	+15%
Homicide Offenses	29	26	14	+12%	+104%
Human Trafficking Offenses	8	6	6	+33%	+38%
Kidnapping/Abduction	31	26	29	+19%	+5%
Sex Offenses	183	201	228	-9%	-20%
Total Group A Property Offenses	15,094	15,236	16,004	-1%	-6%
Arson	137	107	82	+28%	+68%
Bribery	0	1	1	-100%	-100%
Burglary	1,444	1,727	1,619	-16%	-11%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	106	205	296	-48%	-64%
Embezzlement	15	24	36	-38%	-58%
Extortion/Blackmail	14	8	11	+75%	+27%
Fraud Offenses	1,004	1,214	1,329	-17%	-24%
Larceny Offenses	6,156	6,514	7,243	-5%	-15%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,918	2,529	2,846	+15%	+3%
Robbery	467	349	374	+34%	+25%
Stolen Property Offenses	33	31	44	+6%	-25%
Vandalism	2,800	2,527	2,123	+11%	+32%
Total Group A Society Offenses	642	853	906	-25%	-29%
Animal Cruelty Offenses	12	11	11	+9%	+5%
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	148	432	554	-66%	-73%
Gambling Offenses	0	0	0	+0%	+0%
Pornography/Obscene Material	20	33	23	-39%	-13%
Prostitution Offenses	39	17	53	+129%	-27%
Weapon Law Violations	423	360	264	+18%	+60%
Total Reported Offenses	19,752	19,889	20,462	-1%	-3%
Total Distinct Group A Incidents	18,172	18,415	18,913	-1%	-4%

Data Notes: Statistics are based on date an offense was reported. Cases marked as "unfounded" are not included in crime statistics. The total number of distinct Group A incidents is the count of all incidents with at least one Group A offense. Incidents may include multiple offenses. Reports are subject to change.

Homicide counts are based on the date of the initial offense report and not when the incident was first ruled a homicide. As of January 1, 2019, the FBI expanded the definition of negligent manslaughter to include traffic fatalities that result in an arrest for driving under the influence, distracted driving, or reckless driving. The change in definition impacts the homicide offenses statistic and the comparability of homicide statistics prior to 2019. Of the 88 reported homicides reported in 2021 statistics, one was a traffic fatality that fits the negligent manslaughter definition. Additionally, there were two justifiable homicides reported in 2021 that are not included in the above NIBRS statistics.

2021

OPERATIONS (con't)

Precincts (con't.)

North Precinct

North Precinct covers 58.6 square miles and almost 900 street miles. In 2020, it took on significant challenges in 2020 with the onset of COVID-19, significant civil unrest, and resource constraints that continued in 2021. Notwithstanding the limitations, there were several notable successful efforts on the part of North Precinct staff.

Crime

North Precinct has seen more than 184 weapons offenses, 548 shootings and 37 homicides within its boundaries in 2021.

Speed Racing

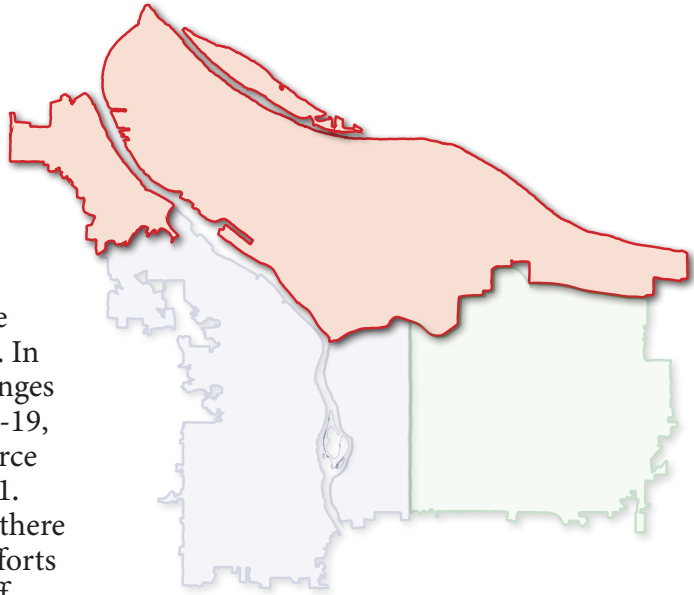
Speed racing continues to be a seasonal issue mostly impacting roadways within North Precinct's boundaries. A City ordinance went into effect in August that provided additional tools for enforcement of this dangerous behavior. Multiple missions focusing on this behavior were organized from August through November with support from other internal divisions as well as outside agencies.

This effort included an emphasis on high-profile media attention to educate members of the public on the dangers of illegal street racing. Two Public Safety Announcements and a press conference helped to increase public awareness of the new ordinance and plan to focus on crimes related to this activity.

The missions resulted in some warnings, vehicle tows and arrests in addition to a firearm seized. There was a great reduction in the number of individuals attending the events from several hundred down to several dozen people. The public response to the missions and reduced speed racing activity was positive.

Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program Grant (formerly CBCR)

In 2018, North Precinct began the application process for a grant through the Department of Justice Office Programs Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The grant is a strategic approach that leverages community knowledge in enforcement efforts around the Parkrose and Hollywood neighborhoods. The grant helps communities build trust and support





for PPB by mixing enforcement interventions into community-based crime reduction efforts. Researchers from Portland State University then analyze the data gathered in hopes that we can better understand the issues afflicting the two neighborhoods.

In 2021, a relatively unexplored avenue for impacting public trust and satisfaction with the police involved enhanced outreach to crime victims. Prior research found that criminal victimization leads to the development of negative attitudes towards the police. This is particularly true among people who use online systems to report their crime. Most law enforcement agencies send a single automated email back to the victim with an incident number for use with insurance claims. North Precinct is working to address this by adding enhanced victim follow-up contacts. Officers try to contact each victim via phone or email two weeks after their initial report. Using a script based on the concepts of procedural justice, they communicate concern for the victim, give the victim an opportunity to voice complaints about their

experience, and they offer guidance on preventing re-victimization.

Preliminary findings based on hundreds of surveys indicated that victims who received the follow-up contact

were significantly more likely to be satisfied with the overall police response as compared to victims who did not receive the additional outreach (45.4% vs. 13.1%). This research and planning for future professional publications are ongoing.

Officer-led Missions

With the decrease in time officers are allotted to problem-solve and do community engagement, the precinct leadership has supported mini-missions that officers and sergeants

2021

OPERATIONS (con't)

Precincts | North Precinct (con't.)

work together to create and identify staffing to address key issues. For example, officers on Afternoon Shift identified some key areas where stolen vehicles were being dumped and stripped near homeless camps. The officers have been out on several calls in the area and were hearing concerns from some homeless community members who were concerned about the criminal activities and violence associated to the stolen vehicles and stripping and were worried about their own safety. The officers coordinated regular efforts to proactively locate the vehicles, get them back to the rightful owners whenever possible and build rapport with individuals who may be homeless living in the area. These missions have also been very valuable for teaching newer officers new skill sets and have boosted morale by allowing officers to engage in proactive policing efforts to increase safety.

Another area of focus has been with a number of retail partners in the Jantzen Beach, Lloyd Center Mall and Cascade Station areas, which have been experiencing a significant amount of organized retail theft losses. Several mini missions were focused in these areas around the holidays to connect the business personnel with police, engage the public proactively, and identify individuals who are the most prolific and chronic offenders. Efforts continue as NRT Officers work with the District Attorney's Office and the businesses to hold those prolific offenders accountable.

Neighborhood Response Team Efforts

The North Neighborhood Response Team (NRT) has been impacted by the staffing shortage as the team was only staffed with two officers and a sergeant and only fully operational about 25% of the time or less when not back-filling patrol.

In spite of these challenges, the team has been able to work collaboratively with local businesses, City and regional partners to address key areas with livability concerns. Many of these areas continue to be a work in progress, but efforts have been made along Marine Drive and Airport Way on the East side of the precinct, 33rd and Lombard and Marine, Union Court, the Peninsula Crossing Trail and other areas.

These efforts are a collaboration with Portland Parks, Portland Bureau of Transportation, Oregon Department of Transportation, Port of Portland, HUCIRP and more and take a lot of time and effort to plan and execute the missions. The livability issues include dumping of garbage in massive amounts, abandoned vehicles, street-level drug dealing and use, property theft, and violent crimes including assaults and shootings. In addition, the team has continued to stay connected with local neighborhood groups and businesses to problem solve whenever possible.

NORTH PRECINCT STATISTICS

Yearly Offense Statistics by Custom Reporting Categories

This table groups the NIBRS offenses into custom reporting categories to better highlight changes in key offenses of interest.

	2021	2020	5 yr avg 2016-2020	2021 vs 2020 % change	2021 vs 5 yr avg % change
Total Person Offenses	2,935	2,723	2,588	+8%	+13%
Assault: Aggravated	983	779	603	+26%	+63%
Assault: Simple/Intimidation	1,733	1,779	1,789	-3%	-3%
Homicide Offenses	37	19	10	+95%	+263%
Sex Offenses: Rape	95	82	105	+16%	-10%
Sex Offenses: Other	57	39	57	+46%	+0%
Other Person Offenses	30	25	23	+20%	+28%
Total Property Offenses	18,386	15,476	14,970	+19%	+23%
Arson	159	127	93	+25%	+72%
Burglary	1,430	1,629	1,374	-12%	+4%
Larceny: Car Prowl - Vehicle Parts	2,040	1,154	687	+77%	+197%
Larceny: Car Prowl - Other	2,520	2,626	2,923	-4%	-14%
Larceny: Shoplifting	1,530	1,109	1,216	+38%	+26%
Larceny: Theft From Building	424	449	468	-6%	-9%
Larceny: Other	1,938	2,108	2,292	-8%	-15%
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,021	2,441	2,252	+65%	+79%
Robbery	424	303	329	+40%	+29%
Vandalism	2,804	2,355	1,919	+19%	+46%
Other Property Offenses	1,096	1,175	1,418	-7%	-23%
Total Society Offenses	278	379	568	-27%	-51%
Drug Offenses	45	164	308	-73%	-85%
Weapons Law Violations	185	181	172	+2%	+8%
Other Society Offenses	48	34	88	+41%	-46%
Total Reported Offenses	21,599	18,578	18,126	+16%	+19%

Data Notes: Statistics are based on date an offense was reported. Cases marked as "unfounded" are not included in crime statistics. Reports are subject to change.

The homicide statistic includes the offenses of Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter with a Weapon and Justifiable Homicide. Negligent Manslaughter with a Vehicle and Officer Involved Shooting incidents are **not** included. Homicide counts are based on the date of the initial offense report and not when the incident was first ruled a homicide.

2021

OPERATIONS (con't)

Precincts | North Precinct (con't.)

NORTH PRECINCT STATISTICS

2021 Calls for Service Statistics by Dispatch Type

	North
Dispatched	75,911
Self-Initiated & Directed	12,559
Telephone Report	1,999
Total Calls for Service	90,469

Data Notes: The above table provides calls for service statistics where a Portland Police Bureau unit was one of the first three units to respond during 2021.

The total for all 3 precincts differs from city-wide totals due to some calls having unknown locations or occurring outside of precinct boundaries. Self-initiated activity outside a precinct does not indicate that the call occurred outside of the Portland Police Bureau's boundaries but that the address information attached to the call for service did not match to a known precinct location.

2021 Arrest Statistics by Precinct

	North
Total Arrests	2,162

Data Notes: The above table provides the total arrests of adults by an officer assigned to Patrol, Neighborhood Response Team (NRT) or the Street Crimes Unit (SCU) for each precinct. "Other PPB Arrests" include arrests made by an officer assigned to a unit outside of a precinct (such as the Traffic and Detectives Divisions).

Juveniles are not included in the arrest statistics. Arrest statistics only include arrest bookings with a valid charge.

Yearly Shooting Incident Statistics by Shooting Category

	2021	2020	2019	2021 vs 2020 % change	2021 vs 2019 % change
Homicide & Injury	142	85	40	+67%	+255%
No Injury	406	289	127	+40%	+220%
Total Shootings	548	374	167	+47%	+228%

Data Notes: Shooting incident data is subject to change as additional information is available. Shooting incidents only include those reported and verified by the Portland Police Bureau. Suicide incidents are not included in these numbers. Homicide & injury shooting frequency identified through the inclusion of a shooting tracking code on the incident regardless of the role of the individual/s injured. No injury shooting indicates that a verified shooting occurred resulting in no injuries or deaths.

Source: Data accessed from RegJIN RMS on March 2, 2022

NORTH PRECINCT STATISTICS

Yearly NIBRS Group A Offense Statistics

Offense Category	2021	2020	5 yr avg 2016-2020	2021 vs 2020 % change	2021 vs 5 yr avg % change
Total Group A Person Offenses	2,935	2,722	2,588	+8%	+13%
Assault Offenses	2,716	2,558	2,393	+6%	+14%
Homicide Offenses	38	18	10	+111%	+288%
Human Trafficking Offenses	6	7	6	-14%	+7%
Kidnapping/Abduction	23	18	18	+28%	+29%
Sex Offenses	152	121	162	+26%	-6%
Total Group A Property Offenses	18,386	15,476	14,970	+19%	+23%
Arson	159	127	93	+25%	+72%
Bribery	0	0	0	+0%	-100%
Burglary	1,430	1,629	1,374	-12%	+4%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	86	144	208	-40%	-59%
Embezzlement	15	36	50	-58%	-70%
Extortion/Blackmail	13	10	8	+30%	+71%
Fraud Offenses	969	974	1,133	-1%	-14%
Larceny Offenses	8,452	7,446	7,586	+14%	+11%
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,021	2,441	2,252	+65%	+79%
Robbery	424	303	329	+40%	+29%
Stolen Property Offenses	13	11	19	+18%	-32%
Vandalism	2,804	2,355	1,919	+19%	+46%
Total Group A Society Offenses	278	379	568	-27%	-51%
Animal Cruelty Offenses	10	8	8	+25%	+28%
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	45	164	308	-73%	-85%
Gambling Offenses	0	0	0	+0%	-100%
Pornography/Obscene Material	11	18	11	-39%	-2%
Prostitution Offenses	27	8	69	+238%	-61%
Weapon Law Violations	185	181	172	+2%	+8%
Total Reported Offenses	21,599	18,577	18,125	+16%	+19%
Total Distinct Group A Incidents	20,566	17,671	16,974	+16%	+21%

Data Notes: Statistics are based on date an offense was reported. Cases marked as "unfounded" are not included in crime statistics. The total number of distinct Group A incidents is the count of all incidents with at least one Group A offense. Incidents may include multiple offenses. Reports are subject to change.

Homicide counts are based on the date of the initial offense report and not when the incident was first ruled a homicide. As of January 1, 2019, the FBI expanded the definition of negligent manslaughter to include traffic fatalities that result in an arrest for driving under the influence, distracted driving, or reckless driving. The change in definition impacts the homicide offenses statistic and the comparability of homicide statistics prior to 2019. Of the 88 reported homicides reported in 2021 statistics, one was a traffic fatality that fits the negligent manslaughter definition. Additionally, there were two justifiable homicides reported in 2021 that are not included in the above NIBRS statistics.

2021

OPERATIONS (con't)

Precincts | North Precinct (con't.)

On a separate note, the PS3 program expansion is a welcome trend and the precinct's PS3's greatly assist in handling calls for service and providing great service to the community.

Precinct Challenges

Staffing continues to be the number one challenge for all three precincts, and frequently, precincts are unable to meet minimum staffing levels. The precincts observed a fundamental change in calls for service with an increase in medium- and high-priority calls and the time of day they were occurring. These complex calls require more staff, such as shootings and homicides, which impacts response times to other calls for service.

Personnel struggled to address the limited number of public order events that turned unlawful during the year, due to limitations in staffing and House Bill 2928.

Additional challenges include limited options for call outcomes since there is not a detox facility, the charges that are bookable at jail are limited, and calls with a mental health nexus have minimal options (Unity Center or hospital), and the impact of Measure 110 (with more communication needed for community members to understand its effects). These challenges present frustrations for officers who are trying to problem solve and increase safety in the community, but also are increasingly frustrating for the public as shared in community meetings.

Traffic Division

The Traffic Division's primary focus is supporting the City's Vision Zero commitment through traffic enforcement and education for the City. In addition the Traffic Division is charged with: managing special events; providing educational instruction; testifying on legislative issues; investigating traffic collisions; analyzing fatal crashes; prosecuting traffic crimes; advising on road design; conducting commercial vehicle inspections; and enforcing traffic laws.

The Traffic Division is home to the Police Bureau's Emergency Management Unit, and civilian volunteers of the Disabled parking Unit, and Community Radar Corps.

It is important to note that on February 4, 2021, all of Traffic Division's motor officers were moved back to the precincts for staffing reasons. When staffing allows, the precincts deploy the officers on their motors, but this occurred with little consistency. The major challenge for the Traffic Division continues to be personnel shortages, as there are no full time motor or traffic officers assigned to traffic enforcement in the City other than photo enforcement.

2021 Traffic Division Statistics:

Traffic Division Response to Calls

(DATA NOTE: Last year, we provided the total number of CAD calls that were coded as a Traffic Stop (TRASTP). Given that this number is likely to vary from the official Stops number in the Stops Annual/Quarterly Reports, we removed the

number
to reduce
confusion.)

- 484 Crashes
- 40 Hazard
- 38 DUII
- Hit and Run Offense Reports

- 436 Hit & Run Injury or Fatal
- 6,646 Hit & Run Property
- Total Citations
- 7,158

- 4,113 Patrol eCitations Issued (Includes warnings, traffic citations, and criminal citations)
DATA NOTE: This only includes eCitations issued by officers when they were either a) working overtime [as defined by UDAR] or b) assigned to the Traffic RU full-time [as defined by UDAR])

- 3,045 Grant eCitations Issued (Including warnings, traffic citations, and criminal citations. **DATA NOTE:** This is an accumulation of citations issued by officers while working Grant Overtime [not defined by UDAR])

Violations for Speed

(**DATA NOTE:** This only includes eCitations issued by officers when they were either a) working overtime [as defined by UDAR] or b) assigned to the Traffic RU full-time [as defined by UDAR]. Additionally, last year a chart of by month/year was provided.



Total Citations:

1-10 MPH in Excess	33
11-20 MPH in Excess	524
21-30 MPH in Excess	729
31-99 MPH in Excess	137
100MPH or More in Excess	12
Total Speeding Citations	1,435

Photo enforcement Citations:

Fixed Speed Approvals:	47,628
Radar Van Citations:	19,396
Photo Red Light Citations:	7,492

Photo Enforcement Class:

Classes held:	157
Attendees:	12,656

****In February, 2021, Traffic officers were moved back to the precincts. This would account for the drop in photo radar van deployments/citations. The fixed speed cameras and photo red light cameras, were still in operation and generating citations even though the Traffic Division had been severely reduced. Every one of those citations were processed and approved by PPB's photo enforcement certified officers.**

Major Crash Team

Total Activations:	74
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Fatalities

Pedestrian:	29
Bicycle:	0
Motorcycle:	9
Motor Vehicle:	28
Tri-Met (Max):	1
Total Fatalities:	67*

***(NHTSA excludes suicides, non-motor vehicle, and death occurring more than 30 days after a crash)**

2021

OPERATIONS (con't)

Traffic Division (con't.)

Special Events: Conducted operations for 8 special events

May 22nd	March Against Murder
June 19th	Juneteenth
July 4th	Eastmoreland 4th of July
August 8th	Bridge Pedal
October 3rd	Portland Marathon
October 29th	Monster March
Funeral Escort	Portland Fire & Rescue
December 12th	Holiday Half Marathon

*Special Events began coming back due to lifting of COVID restrictions.

Volunteers

Disabled Parking Enforcement Unit

(Six member unit)

Citations:	1,020
Warnings:	684
Permits checked:	5,841
Hours:	2,390

(*Excludes administrative time)

Mileage:	10,750
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No missions were conducted by the Community Radar Corps.

Emergency Management Unit

- Assisted with Portland Police Bureau's management of significant incidents
- Continually managed the PPB COVID-19 response through a virtual Incident Management Team (IMT), filling roles as Incident Commander and Planning Section Chief.
- Starting in January, PPB partnered with Portland Fire and Rescue, Oregon Health and Sciences University, American Medical Response and the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office to offer voluntary vaccines to all sworn and specifically identified classifications of professional staff. Approximately 600 total members were able to voluntarily receive the vaccine series thorough these various partnerships before they were widely available.

- Supported the Incident Command Post (ICP) for eight protest events:
- Represented PPB at City of Portland and Multnomah County Emergency Management incidents:
 - Three Extreme or Severe Heat related incidents.
 - Two Severe Winter Weather incidents.
- Coordinated National Incident Management System (NIMS) Compliant training:
- Instructed ICS training with Four ICS-300 and 4 ICS-400 courses.
 - Delivered 4 ICS position specific courses via contracted vendor: Incident commander, Planning Section Chief, Operations Section Chief, and Logistics Section Chief.
- Continuously updated the Police Bureau's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) in Portland Bureau of Emergency Management's (PBEM) contracted platform and draft comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan for the Police Bureau to address actions following a disaster/emergency.
- Participated in the review and update of the City's Basic Emergency Operations Plan (BEOP), Hazard Mitigation Plan and City Severe Winter Weather Operating Guide.
- Developed and facilitated multi-day Entertainment District Mass Casualty Incident Table Top Exercise with PPB and Portland Fire and Rescue supervisory personnel; and virtual Crowd Control Table Top Exercise.
- Participated in multiple outside agency exercises:
 - Citywide Cyber Attack Table Top Exercise.
 - Citywide Flood Table Top Exercise.
 - Port of Portland PDX Columbia Splash exercise. ■



INVESTIGATIONS BRANCH

Detective Division

The Detective Division investigates major crimes, officer-involved deadly force incidents, and internal criminal investigations. Units include: Homicide; Assault/ Bias Crimes; Missing Persons; Cold Case Homicide; Arson; Robbery; Sex Crimes; Human Trafficking; Sex Offender Registration; Burglary; White Collar; Coordination Team; Polygraph; Special Property Investigations; Detective Support Unit.

In 2021, a significant change was made as part of the Bureau's reorganization efforts. The Family Services Division and the Forensic Evidence Division were both moved under the Detective Division. In addition, the Enhanced Community Safety Team was moved from the Specialized Resources Division to the Detective Division.

In 2021, the individual units completed the following:

Arson Investigator

PPB's Arson Detective works with investigators from Portland Fire & Rescue to coordinate investigations of arsons and other suspicious fires.

In 2021, they investigated:

- 413 arson reports
- 69 Arrest were made to include 50 Felony arrest
- 15 fire-related deaths

Assault Unit

The assault detail received approximately 300 requests from patrol officers asking for assistance or advice with both assault and bias crimes.

In 2021:

- 116 measure 11 assault cases were assigned to assault detectives
- 16 bias crimes were assigned to the bias crimes detective

Cold Case Unit

The Cold Case Unit consist of two full-time Detectives that review older homicide cases dating back to the 1960's. Several cases have been re-examined due to technological advances in DNA analysis.

In 2021, the unit:

- Reviewed 40 out of 275 cases
- Actively investigated two different cases are actively (one of which was an unidentified homicide victim whose identity was learned using Forensic Genetic Genealogy)
- Referred two additional cases for Forensic Genetic Genealogy with several more pending. Ten cases have been referred for additional evidence testing through Oregon State Crime Lab.
- One Detective was assigned to assist with a Federal VICAR/RICO trial.
- Assisted outside agencies with current homicide investigations.
- Assisted several other PPB units such as Homicide Detail, Missing Persons Unit and Arson with current investigations

Note: In 2022, the Unit was suspended temporarily to increase the number of detectives assigned to the Homicide Detail.

2021

INVESTIGATIONS (con't)

Detective Division (con't.)

Enhanced Community Safety Team

This unit is comprised of 3 sergeants, 6 Detectives, and 8 officers who are responsible for investigating incidents of gun violence within our community. (Note: in 2022, the Unit increased to 12 officers, which includes one vacancy). In addition to their investigative responsibilities, ECST is tasked with assisting other investigative units within the Police Bureau with investigative support, surveillance, and apprehension of violent suspects. This unit also has one officer assigned who processes the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN)/The Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) evidence to track gun casings taken as evidence and attempt to link different shootings together.

In 2021, this unit:

Shooting investigations:

- Triaged 1,320 shooting incidents
- 124 detective level investigations
- 300 officer level investigations
- 40 warrant/affidavits written by detectives
- 64 warrant/affidavits written by officers

IBIS/NIBIN

- 8,443 Triaged casings
- 2,189 Casings entered into NIBIN/IBIS
- 801 Test fired handguns

Note: In late 2021, the Unit was moved back to the Specialized Resources Division to align with the creation of the Focused Intervention Team.

Homicide Unit

The homicide detail investigates homicides, suspicious deaths, police officer use of deadly force, incidents where deadly force is used against the police, and certain kidnappings.

2021 was an unprecedented year for the homicide detail with 90 homicides eclipsing the previous high of 67 in 1987. Because of the increase in homicides the homicide detail increased staffing from 2 sergeants and 12 detectives to 2 sergeants and 18 detectives.

In 2021:

- 90 homicide investigations (one from 2020), a 60% increase over 2020 (54). Of those, there was a 48% clearance rate to date (43 of 90)
- 8 officer-involved shooting (OIS) investigations (4 fatal, 4 non-fatal)
- 4 attempted murder cases, 2 of which were attempted murder of police officers after officers were shot at.
- 11 suspicious death investigations.
- 8 outside agency assists helping other agencies with homicide investigations.
- 1 kidnapping.

Human Trafficking Unit

The Human Trafficking Unit (HTU) investigates crime involving both sex trafficking and labor trafficking activities, with a focus on juvenile victims. HTU investigates Measure 11 crimes and additional felony level trafficking offenses. HTU simultaneously conducts rescue missions for victims of trafficking and affects the demand side of trafficking

by conducting buyer suppression and directed patrol missions. Cases are also generated from Crime Stopper Tips, National Human Trafficking Hotline, Department of Human Services, and follow up on patrol reports. HTU regularly corresponds with neighboring agencies and Federal partners to rescue and identify victims.

In 2021, the unit:

- Reviewed 191 cases
- Assigned 95 cases
- Cleared 40 cases
- Referred 83 victims to services
- Contacted 34 juvenile victims
- Total number of advocate contacts 1417
- 47 Search warrants served

HTU Missions

- Conducted 14 Missions
 - Contacted 23 victims
 - Arrested 97 people

Challenges: Due to the complexity of these cases, such as repeated trauma exposures, trauma bonds with traffickers, and fear of retaliation, the victims in these cases are reluctant to come forward, make a report and continue through the criminal justice process.

Due to the priority call caseload that patrol is facing, the ability to conduct repeated missions is limited. In addition, fewer self-initiated victim contacts are being made, that are associated with street-level human trafficking activities.

Missing Persons Unit

The Missing Persons Unit reviews all missing person's reports. There is one officer that reviews all reports of runaway juveniles. There are two Detectives that investigate all other missing person reports. These Detectives are also on-call for after-hour investigations requiring immediate attention.

In 2021, the unit reviewed/ investigated:

- 599 missing reports
- 494 runaway juvenile reports
- Declined 560 missing reports
- 142 civil/custodial interference cases
- 64 suicide reports
- 52 outside agency assist (to include missing persons located in Portland and DNA collection).

Polygraph Examiner

This detective is a certified polygraph examiner and conducts interviews in a wide variety of cases.

In 2021, the detective conducted:

- 29 polygraph requests (14 from outside agencies)
 - 14 suspects followed through with the test
 - 5 were scored as being deceptive
 - 3 were scored as truthful
 - 6 were undetermined because of suspected countermeasures

Property Crimes Unit

The Property Crimes Unit was established in August 2021. It is comprised of investigators from three previously formed units (White Collar

2021

INVESTIGATIONS (con't)

Detective Division (con't.)

Unit, Burglary Unit, and Detective Coordination Team). One officer is also assigned to the Special Property Investigation Detail. The Detectives in this unit are tasked with investigating burglaries, organized retail theft, fraud, identity theft, significant vandalism, and performing follow up for the District Attorney's office relating to civil unrest. The Detectives also work a multi-agency task force investigating intellectual property crimes throughout the state. The Special Property Investigations Officer works with pawn shops to ensure compliance with the city's second-hand retail codes, as well as recovering stolen items that have been pawned/sold in those stores.

In 2021 this unit did the following:

Property Crimes Unit:

- Reviewed 5,184 reports
- Assigned 141 cases
- Closed 189 cases
- Made 36 arrests
- Suspended 61 cases
- Referred 34 cases to DA for direct present
- Performed 15 search warrants

Special Property Investigation Officer:

- Conducted compliance audits of pawn shops
- Assisted patrol with the recovery of stolen property from pawn shops related to burglaries, and thefts
- Coordinated the shift of property tracking software from RAPID to LEADSONLINE. This was a significant and exhaustive process.

Intellectual Property Grant Task Force:

- Conducted numerous search warrants in Portland, Clackamas County, Salem, and Eugene regarding counterfeit materials for sale
- Seized more than one million counterfeit KN95 masks being sold to state and city municipalities all over the country during the COVID outbreak
- Seized more than \$300,000 in relation to the counterfeit sales
- Seized one Lamborghini Gallardo in relation to the above investigation
- Assisted other agencies in their investigations regarding counterfeiting
- Received a Unit Commendation Medal for their work on this task force

Challenges: In January 2021, there were nine Detectives, and three Officers dispersed among the three previous units. With retirements, and resignations, those units were never resupplied with personnel. In 2021, the Property Crimes Unit had only four detectives and one officer, still tasked with investigating crimes that were spread across three units. This dramatically decreased its ability to assign cases. One sergeant position was also eliminated. Detectives who normally were carrying 10-15 cases at once were carrying approximately 20-25 cases at a time. This forced the unit to triage cases on priority of follow-up and investigation.

Note: In 2022, the Property Crimes

Unit was decentralized and reduced to 3 detectives. 1 property crime detective was assigned to each precinct. The officer remains in the division and still conducts the special property investigations.

Robbery Unit

The Robbery Unit investigates Measure 11 robberies. In 2021, they:

- Reviewed 1,223 cases
- Assigned 341 cases
- Cleared 140 cases, with 108 of those by arrest
- Responded to 159 overtime call outs
- Responded to 36 cases with "Robbery-Bank" offense description (16 cleared (44.4%), 10 cleared by arrest (27.8%))

Sex Crimes Unit

The Sex Crimes Unit investigates sex crimes where the victim is 14 years old or older, and sets the national standard for victim-centered approach to sexual assault investigations.

In 2021, the Unit:

- Assigned 423 cases to Victim Advocates
- Assigned 178 cases for investigation
- Referred 75 cases to the DA's Office
- Submitted 293 sexual assault forensic evidence (SAFE) kits to the Oregon State Police crime lab for testing
- Submitted 107 additional evidence items to the crime lab for testing
- 220 SAFE kits were tested to completion
- Received 45 Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) hits

- Received a 12-month extension of Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) grant to continue refinement and dissemination of the Sexual Assault Management System and to apply lessons learned from SAKI investigations to current work of detectives and advocates to prevent future cold cases
- Made arrests in multiple serial sexual assault cases
- Continued a partnership with Lewis and Clark College through a campus safety grant

Forensic Evidence Division

The Forensic Evidence Division is organized into four principle functions: sworn Criminalists, Identification Technicians (professional staff), Photo Reproduction Specialists (professional staff) and the sworn members of the Digital Forensics Unit. The Forensic Evidence Division is also responsible for the Digital Information Management System (DIMS) along with the Mobile Identification Device (MIDD) fingerprint system.

In 2021, the Division's captain position was eliminated and the Division was placed under the Detective Division.

In 2021, the Forensic Evidence Division:

- Provided professional crime scene documentation through photography, videography along with precise laser measured crime scene diagrams
- Responded to 2,203 calls for service and identified 160 latent prints
- The Photo Reproduction Specialists

2021

INVESTIGATIONS (con't)

Detective Division | Forensic Evidence Division (con't.)



responded to 1,466 calls to have surveillance camera footage downloaded along with processing 3,469 requests for DIMS uploads & photo reproduction requests.

- The Digital Information Management System (DIMS) saw 362,729 unique assets uploaded over 32,205 separate uploads.
- The Mobile Identification Device (MIDD) system processed 701 transactions resulting in 500 positive identifications. Through these 500 positive identifications, 106 felony and 50 misdemeanor warrants were discovered.
- The Identification Technicians processed 11,662 subjects into the Multnomah County Detention Center along with 104 juvenile custodies at the Forensic Evidence Division office.
- The Digital Forensic Unit processed 446 devices with over 60 terabytes worth of data processed.

Challenges: The Forensic Evidence Division faced many of the same challenges as the rest of the Portland Police Bureau in 2021. The record number of homicides, and the

increased frequency of fatal vehicle crashes, and shootings strained the Divisions' capacity to process these events.

In response to the increase in workload, the Forensic Evidence Division received temporary authorization to over hire by three Criminalists. One of the Divisions' main challenges in 2022 will be to convert these temporary positions to permanent positions to help offset the ever-increasing workload and to be able to provide the same high-quality level of service to both internal and external stakeholders. Note: this change was made for the FY 22/23 budget.

Family Services Division

The Family Services Division holistically approaches survivors with a victim-centered philosophy to minimize harm and vicarious trauma. The Division's investigative focus is violence within domestic relationships, children and our elderly community, balancing the impact to survivors, while utilizing victim assistance services with its community partners. The Family Services Division consists of the Special Victims Unit, the Child Abuse Team, and the Strength programs.

In 2021, the captain position was eliminated and the Division was folded into the Detective Division and is no longer a stand-alone unit.

Child Abuse Team (CAT)

CAT is one member of a Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) that includes the District Attorney's Office, Department of Human Services, Cares

Northwest and others. Its goal is to lessen any negative impact of services to the child victim; to minimize the number of victim interviews; to prevent the abuse of other potential victims; to increase the effectiveness of prosecution of both criminal and dependency cases; and to provide information to the involved agencies in a coordinated and efficient manner.

In 2021, the Child Abuse Team:

- Wrote more than 200 warrants, subpoenas, and preservation requests
- Reviewed 9,271 DHS Child Abuse reports
- Closed/cleared 491 of the 595 cases assigned
- Wrote 503 Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) total reports
- Provided multiple trainings to community partners
- Conducted 243 interviews at CARES NW

Challenges: The pandemic played a significant role in the Child Abuse Team's workload with children returning to in-person learning and activities. The Child Abuse Team saw a 25% increase in reports of child abuse to the state hotline. The ICAC cases now account for about 53% of its total case load, which its staffing levels don't support. In total, the CAT team is down 15% in staffing, which given the current portfolio is not adequate.

Special Victim's Unit (SVU)

The Special Victim's Unit prides itself on serving the underrepresented population of the city, with a substantial number of survivors/

families representing minority communities. The primary focus is on survivor centric investigations, with an emphasis on utilizing community partner advocacy.

In 2021, the Special Victims Unit:

- Reviewed 11,237 cases
- Performed 1,042 follow-up investigations of domestic violence/ elder crimes
- Cleared 666 cases with 205 arrests
- The assigned case clearance rate for SVU was 63.9 % for the period in review.
- Recovered 142 firearms with the Gun Dispossession Program
- SVU Members organized a food box/ toy chest delivery event with PFB Toy and Joy, Multnomah County APS and five area IDD brokerages to families in need.

Challenges: The SVU detail frequently conducts surveillance missions of Measure 11 suspects to further investigations and safely execute search warrants. The SVU personnel need more vehicles to safely accomplish this task. Currently, this unit borrows vehicles from other places to attempt its investigative responsibilities.

Staffing for SVU is around 66% of its allotted positions. Due to the pandemic, the ability to attend in-person training was restricted. The goal for 2022 is to send investigators to specialized trauma-informed training as well as tactical training for surveillance and search warrants.

2021

INVESTIGATIONS (con't)

Detective Division/Specialized Resources Division (con't.)

WomenStrength

WomenStrength is an empowerment based self-defense program for anyone who identifies as a woman. These are nonphysical and physical strategies to assist women 16 years and older on gaining confidence relating to a number of situations. These classes are designed to be emotionally and physically safe spaces for teaching, with a trauma informed perspective.

This year was completely a web-based platform. The virtual model was designed to continue instruction, while recognizing the layered trauma our clients have been encountering due to the pandemic.

WomenStrength offered 10 virtual classes in 2021. Each class was 3 hours long for a total of 30 hours and 150 students. Teaching during the pandemic has proven challenging especially in connecting with volunteer instructors (since there are no classes for them to teach) and not being able to offer in-person classes. There were 6 virtual, non-physical, co-ed safety workshops offered during 2021 totaling 200 students.

GirlStrength

There are no metrics for this program in 2021. This position was only staffed for a portion of the year and the employee was on FMLA for that time. This position will be re-opened in July 2022.

BoyStrength

BoyStrength is a free empowerment based violence prevention program offered to young men. BoyStrength offers 9 week after-school programs at elementary and

middle schools, one time Workshops with middle/high school students and week long summer camps. The goal of BoyStrength is to teach communication skills to boys, in order to help reduce dating violence, sexual assault, gang involvement, anger, stress and bullying. Additionally, this program aims to foster healthy relationships, boundary setting, bystander intervention, and violence de-escalation techniques. The BoyStrength curriculum is also designed to meet state and common core standards for health, physical education and literacy.

In 2021, BoyStrength virtually held two 9-week programs, 24 drop in classes, 12 parent meetings had two in-person summer camps, trained 6 PSU interns and continued partnership with the Thorns, Timbers and Portland Trail Blazers to provide ongoing game tickets to families in addition to providing families with tickets to Winter Wonderland.

BoyStrength had to perform all of their functions in a web format, which is challenging when connecting with youth. The program worked at being nimble, while still trying to reach as many young men as possible.

Specialized Resources Division

In 2021, the Tactical Operations Division evolved into the Specialized Resources Division, as the Division assumed additional responsibilities. The mission of the Specialized Resources Division is to provide a broad range of support functions to the Operations Branch and Investigations Branch in furtherance of meeting the Bureau's overall mission and goals as determined by the Chief of Police. The units within SRD include: the Air Support Unit, the Explosive Disposal Unit, the Special Emergency Reaction Team, the Crisis Negotiation Team, the Canine / K9 Unit, Narcotics and Organized Crime Unit, the Traffic Division and the Behavioral Health Unit (BHU). The Rapid Response Team (RRT) was under the supervision of this division for the first half of June until the members of the team resigned.

In 2021, the individual units completed the following:

Air Support Unit

The Portland Police Bureau Air Support Unit's (ASU) mission is to provide aerial support and expertise for the City of Portland and the Police Bureau's patrol, investigative and administrative needs. The Air Support Unit's goal is to enhance the safety of the community and police personnel through the strategic deployment of airborne technologies. The Air Support Unit strives to increase officers' and community members' safety and improve their effectiveness and efficiency through the timely use of properly equipped aircraft.

ASU has one full-time PPB Sergeant who serves as Chief Pilot, with 10 additional members serving in detached positions. The unit has two primary designated groups, Tactical Flight Officers (TFO) and Pilots. The unit had two unfilled detached pilot positions than authorized and 5 unfilled TFO positions in 2021.



In 2021 ASU moved from the Portland International Airport (Atlantic Aviation) to Aurora State Airport (Lynx FBO). The move caused minor operational adjustments to be made with the change in proximity to the City of Portland, but has caused other enhancements to the unit. Several other Airborne Aviation units are located at the Aurora State Airport, the preferred avionics vendors are on the field, and a very reputable and detailed mechanic shop is now conducting almost all of our maintenance on both aircraft.

Air Support Technology

The Air Support Unit was without a direct link into the Police Bureau's network access. In 2021, this was changed. A static IP address was installed at ASU along with a firewall and City Wi-Fi. Two desktop computers were installed, which provides the ability to write reports and directly send our video evidence to DIMS. This has reduced the amount of time spent with evidence at the end of flights, and provided an easy way to share information with the rest of the Police Bureau.

2021

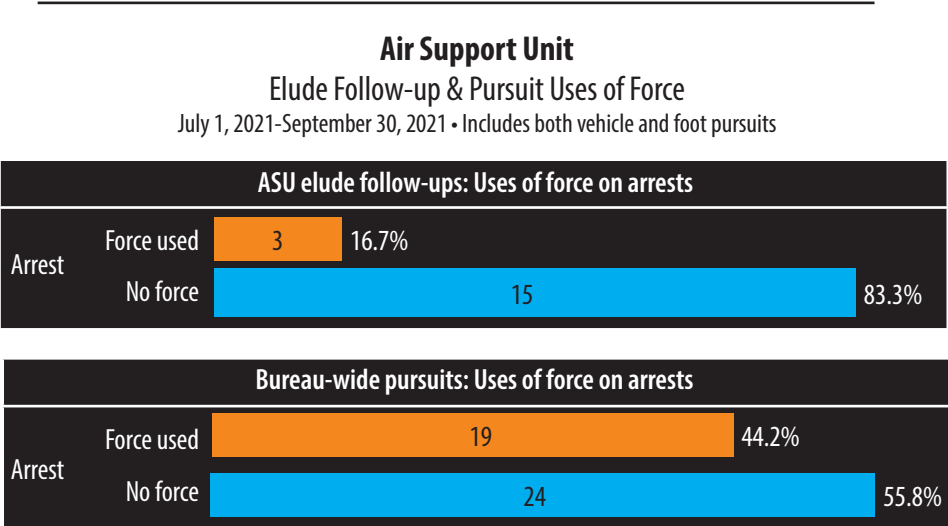
INVESTIGATIONS (con't)

Specialized Resources Division | Air Support Unit (con't.)

Accomplishments

ASU, in partnership with the Strategic Services Division and the Information Technology Division, created an APP specifically designed for its aircrews. ASU began tracking “pursuit follow-ups” with the new ASU APP to determine if use of force was reduced when the aircraft was involved. Unit personnel know from a practical standpoint when these types of events end, there was a general sense less force was used. The Strategic Services Division was able to verify this with its data collected. This graph showing three months of operations, describes the substantial reduction in force used on a “pursuit follow-up” when Air1 or

Air2 is utilized. ASU is now able to log every call ASU assists with, provide a yearly report highlighting our performance metrics, and will know exactly how many guns the aircraft was able to help recover with a direct connection to the SFIR system. Additionally, there are many other areas of information listed in the APP. Work will continue on this program into 2022.



Data Collection and Methodology

Use of Force data (non-deadly) is collected by officer-submitted and supervisor-approved force data collection reports. This data is reported by the number of unique cases (identified by case number). Within the same case number, multiple persons may have had forced used against them, or multiple officers may have used force.

Force Used indicates at least one instance of force occurred on a call or pursuit case (it is not a count of persons, officers or uses of force) where an arrest was made.

Pursuit data is recorded in the record management system (RMS) when an officer fills out a pursuit template and it is linked to a general offense case number.

ASU Elude Follow-Ups are recorded in the ASU App when flight personnel continue tracking an eluding person without a continued pursuit by a patrol unit.

Training: The current Chief Pilot completed his Certified Flight Instructor rating this fall - a requirement for the Chief Pilot position. He will now be able to provide unit training to pilots, complete bi-annual flight reviews (FAA requirement), and monitor the pilots progress and decision making more thoroughly. Additional training was also provided in regard to Upset Prevention and Recovery, Instrument rating, Tactical Flight Officer training and additional flight training.

Air Support Unit

Call Activity • Jan. 1-Dec. 22, 2022

Total calls	1,615																				
Calls by Precinct	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Precinct</th> <th>Calls</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CENTRAL</td> <td>112</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EAST</td> <td>988</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NORTH</td> <td>515</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Precinct	Calls	CENTRAL	112	EAST	988	NORTH	515												
Precinct	Calls																				
CENTRAL	112																				
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Top 10 Call Categories	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>Traffic Stop</td><td>453</td></tr> <tr><td>Suspicious</td><td>232</td></tr> <tr><td>Disturbance</td><td>146</td></tr> <tr><td>Shots Fired</td><td>114</td></tr> <tr><td>Area/Premise Check</td><td>94</td></tr> <tr><td>Collision</td><td>68</td></tr> <tr><td>Assist</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>Stolen Vehicle</td><td>58</td></tr> <tr><td>Welfare Check</td><td>58</td></tr> <tr><td>Assault</td><td>48</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Traffic Stop	453	Suspicious	232	Disturbance	146	Shots Fired	114	Area/Premise Check	94	Collision	68	Assist	60	Stolen Vehicle	58	Welfare Check	58	Assault	48
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Additional Statistics

(January-June 2021)

- Calls Taken 760
 - - Cover requested by patrol 180
 - Cover (Self dispatched) 545
 - Primary (Cleared patrol) 28
 - Primary (Self initiated) 7
- Calls with Weapons 85
 - Guns 56
 - Knives 22
 - Other 7
- Searches
 - Area Check 161
 - Suspect with perimeter 45
 - Suspect NO perimeter 44
 - Missing person/SAR 1
- Arrests/Cites
 - Felonies 88
 - Misdemeanors 15
 - Violation 7
- Eludes
 - Vehicle 29
 - Foot 6
 - Vehicle and foot 31

Challenges: Air1 is a first-generation Airborne Law Enforcement platform. Over the years, technology has been added, creating a substantial number of failure points. The FLIR camera provides a Standard Definition image, while the mapping system transmits a High Definition Image, and the monitors in the aircraft require Digital Visual Interface. Each transition requires equipment, in turn creating a failure point and substantial time required for troubleshooting problems. Air1 was not used a majority of 2021 due to the Inertial Measurement system (\$35,000) failing, which rendered the mapping system unusable. Grant funding assisted with replacing these two items, but the failures points still remain and cause consistent problems on flights.

2021

INVESTIGATIONS (con't)

Specialized Resources Division | Behavioral Health Unit (con't.)

Behavioral Health Unit

The Behavioral Health Unit's (BHU) mission is to coordinate the response of Law Enforcement and the Behavioral Health System to aid people in behavioral crisis resulting from known or suspected mental illness and/or drug and alcohol addiction.

BHU oversees the four tiers of PPB's multi-layered police response to individuals with mental illness or in behavioral crisis. These layers include:

- The core competency of Crisis Intervention Training for all patrol officers
- The Enhanced Crisis Intervention Team (ECIT), a group of volunteer officers that respond to mental health crisis calls
- The proactive Behavioral Health Response Teams (BHRT)
- The Service Coordination Team (SCT)

Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) & Enhanced Crisis Intervention Team (ECIT)

All Portland Police Bureau officers receive basic Mental Health Response Training/Crisis Intervention Training (CIT), as well as annual mental health refresher training. In 2021, BHU helped contribute to the creation of the curriculum for advanced academies and facilitated five internal trainings.

About 8% of all calls service involve a mental health component. In 2021, force remained low in relation to encounters involving an actual or perceived mental health component

(0.7 percent of the calls). In addition, most often force is described as a Category 4 force incident, the lowest level of force, defined as not reasonably likely to result in physical injury. Category 2 and 3 force incidents, which includes the use of ECWs or Tasers, are used in just one-fourth of one percent of encounters).

BHU also oversees volunteer patrol officers on the Enhanced Crisis Intervention Team (ECIT). These officers respond to crisis calls that are determined to be related to an individual with mental illness. ECIT officers receive additional training in order to; identify risks during a behavioral crisis, utilize crisis communication techniques to help deescalate a person in crisis, and have knowledge of available community resources. The BHU helped facilitate an ECIT Officer Training in November 2021. There are now 128 operational ECIT PPB members with a total of 167 sworn ECIT PPB members. Analysis shows that ECIT officers are arriving at between 70 to 75 percent of calls to which BOEC directly dispatches them.

Use of Force: BHU can report that uses of force occur in about one-fifth of one percent, or 1 in every 500 ECIT calls. This includes all levels of force.

Behavioral Health Response Team (BHRT)

The Behavioral Health Unit received 936 referrals for follow-up, regarding persons with perceived mental illness and who had contact with law enforcement because of their perceived mental illness. Of those

referrals, 384 (41%) were assigned to the BHRTs. BHRT members attempt to connect referents with appropriate mental health services. BHRT teams are comprised of an officer and mental health clinician who work in partnership. BHU's rate of assignment for referrals have been between 40% - 50%. BHU began collecting this data in 2014. In addition, about half of the outcomes facilitated by the BHRTs are due to some sort of behavioral health system coordination.

It must be noted that BHU referrals for 2021 showed a slight decrease from previous years. However, given ongoing staffing shortages (when there were fewer overall PPB contacts) this decrease is not necessarily unanticipated. Furthermore, as with previous years, when looking at the mean number of arrests/custodies for each individual who had been on a BHRT caseload, in a sample one year before and one year after BHRT intervention, it appears that BHRT intervention is associated with reduced arrests/custodies for the following year.

Service Coordination Team

The Service Coordination Team (SCT) is a crime reduction program for the City of Portland, managed by the Portland Police Bureau. SCT is responsible for coordinating law enforcement, criminal justice, supportive housing and treatment resources for individuals who are chronically arrested in order to improve public safety, reinforce community livability, and increase quality of life by breaking the cycle of addiction and criminality.

SCT offers access to treatment, housing and wrap-around services as an alternative to continued criminality and incarceration to reduce the incidence of drug-related property crimes, stop the cycle of criminality, maximize public resources, and increase outcomes by coordinating services.

In collaboration with BHU, SCT offers a direct, service-connected housing for individuals assigned to the BHRT. The goal is to decrease police contact by assertively addressing the needs of individuals with mental health and co-occurring disorders.

During 2021, SCT completed 27 individuals from the program. COVID surges and restrictions continued to impact all areas of the program from referrals, contacts, access to behavioral health treatment, and long-term stabilization in the program. The repercussions have been consistent within partner agency and similar social service agencies and housing.

To mitigate the impacts, SCT worked diligently to evaluate and implement strategies to increase referrals, conduct safe outreach, and create programmatic adjustments. This led to a significant increase in referrals identified by SCT outreach and follow-up efforts, PPB patrol referrals, and Multnomah County Sheriff's Office.

Multnomah County Threat Advisory Team (MCAT)

BHU also facilitates the assessing and triaging of potential threats of targeted violence, via the Multnomah County Threat Advisory Team (MCTAT). This multi-disciplinary team endeavors

2021

INVESTIGATIONS (con't)

Specialized Resources Division | Behavioral Health Unit (con't.)

to identify, assess, and assist in the management of situations where the risk of violence is imminent and/or anticipated. Team members consist of participants from: Cascadia Behavioral Health, Department of County Human Services, Domestic Violence Coordination Office, Portland Police Bureau, Multnomah County Department of Community Justice, Multnomah County District Attorney's Office, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office, Multnomah County Mental Health and Addiction, and local colleges.

In 2021, there were a total of 76 threat assessment referrals processed for assignment. Out of the referrals that were processed for assignment, BHU was assigned 36%, based on the information received in the referral.

Community Engagement: Members of BHU continued to build upon past training and community outreach efforts. As the global pandemic continued and new strains of COVID-19 caused pauses in a path to "normalcy" the BHU was able to facilitate around 83 trainings and outreach events in 2021. Some BHU facilitated training events included:

- Crisis Intervention for Firefighters, Portland Fire and Rescue Training Facility
- Creation of BOEC in-service training video speaking on the topic of ECIT and dispatching ECIT officers
- Considerations for Mental Health Crisis Response
- Two separate Community Safety Presentations to the Portland Business Alliance

- CIT Curriculum for 29 students at Advanced Academy
- Active Threat Training & Community Safety Presentation at Stone Tower Adventist Church
- Coordination Meetings with Portland Street Response
- Locally, the BHU and its members presented to, and facilitated discussions on several occasions with the Portland Committee on Community Engaged Policing (PCCEP) Behavioral Health Subcommittee.

The BHU continues to be a resource to other law enforcement agencies throughout the country. During 2021, the BHU fielded a number of informational inquiries and site visits, explaining BHU's framework and the Bureau's scaled crisis response model. Some of the agencies assisted include:

- Deschutes County, OR inquiry regarding Portland Police Bureau's Crisis Intervention Training Program and request for Standard Operating Procedures
- Elkhart, IN Police Department Informational Zoom Meeting
- Orange County, CA Site Visit to learn more about BHU & ECIT
- Missoula County Sheriff-BHU/SCT information
- Fresno, CA Police Agency visit with BHU
- Orlando, FL Police Department
- Fresno, CA Police Department
- University of Illinois Police - BHU/ SCT overview
- Puerto Rico Police Department –

Contacted Program Manager with interest in implementing a version of SCT. Provided formal presentation, documents and resources. Plan to continue building relationship with Puerto Rico Police Department

- Boise Police Department – BPD hired an “SCT” Program Manager with intent to implement an SCT or LEAD within BPD. Completed several phone consultations and document/resource sharing.

Members of BHU also attended a great number of trainings, including:

- CIT ECHO - "Dramatic Ones" Cluster B Personality Disorder
- Multnomah County Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities
- Basic Police Behavioral Health Awareness Unit - 3 Scenarios at DPSST
- Behavioral Health Legal Considerations class at DPSST basic academy
- Increasing Resilience in First Responders
- Racial Equity and Health Equity
- OHSU Health Equity Symposia
- Assessment and Treatment of Stimulant Use Disorders
- Cultural Responsiveness in Clinical Practice
- Confidentiality in the Treatment of Substance Use Disorders
- Cultural Dimensions of Relapse Prevention
- Ethical Decision-Making
- Assessing Substance Use Disorder in Older Adults

- Biopsychosocial Model of Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders
- Consumers as Service Providers in the Behavioral Health Workplace
- Crisis MOTS Introduction
- HIPAA and Behavioral Health
- PPE Discussion for Project Respond
- Stress Management Strategies for Behavioral Health Professionals
- Updated Critical Incident Training - 2021
- Therapeutic Boundaries
- A Culture-Centered Approach to Recovery
- Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS)
- Ethical Challenges in Addiction Counseling
- Substance Use Disorders and Suicide: Addressing a Co-occurring Epidemic
- Policing Innovation: Responding to People in Crisis: Alternative Models of Police Response
- Part Two: NAADAC/NCC AP Code of Ethics, Principle II CE Quiz
- Part One: NAADAC/NCC AP Code of Ethics, Principles I & VIII CE Quiz
- NW Regional ATAP Chapter Meeting, “Leveraging Snapchat in Threat Assessment Investigations”
- Harm Reduction Explored: Making Unsafe Behavior Safer in the Clinical Setting
- Crisis Management Triage and De-escalation Model Training
- 2021 EAP Building and Restoring

2021

INVESTIGATIONS (con't)

Specialized Resources Division | Canine Unit and Crisis Negotiation

Resilience Through Peer Support
(Dr. Stephanie Conn)

- Motivational Interviewing in Public Safety: A Communication Tool to Reduce Resistance

The BHU continues to receive guidance and input from both internal and external advisory committees. These committees provide recommendations on training, policy and procedures, and ideas on how to improve BHU and PPB. Some of these groups include:

- Behavioral Health Unit Advisory Council (BHUAC)
- Portland Committee on Community Engaged Policing (PCCEP)
- Enhanced Crisis Intervention Team Advisory Committee

The BHU worked with multiple community advisory groups addressing issues related to behavioral health. Come these groups include:

- Behavior Health Emergency Coordination Network (BHECN)
- Multnomah Behavior Health Advisory Council (BHAC)
- Multnomah County Behavioral Health Resource Center
- Prosper Portland Public Health and Safety

Canine (K9) Unit

The mission of the K9 Unit is to provide specialized canine support to the Operations Branch and Investigations Branch. The goal of the Patrol Dog teams are to provide a resource to the officer and investigator on the street by utilizing

the keen sense of smell and hearing of the canine whose task is to assist in the apprehension of suspects, the searching of buildings, finding articles of evidence and protection of police officers and members of the community.

The K9 Unit has two overlapping details of 5 handler/canine teams that provide patrol support coverage 24/7. In addition, the Unit provides handler/canine teams to the US Marshals Fugitive Apprehension Taskforce on an overtime basis. The K9 Unit also has four handler/canine teams trained to deploy with SERT on tactical apprehension missions.

In December 2020, Chief Lovell announced the reorganization of the bureau, which included moving canine officers/sergeants back to patrol. Although it was recognized that this move would limit the availability of K9s and impact the overall unit performance, the move was necessary considering staffing. After this transition and careful assessment, Chief Lovell reversed his decision, and announced he will be moving the K9 Unit back to a "Stand Alone" Unit to ensure adequate coverage and availability of such a valuable resource.

Training in 2021 presented a unique training schedule due to COVID restrictions. However, handlers participated in the Oregon Police Canine Association statewide training seminar, the Washington State Police Canine Association seminar, and the Idaho Police Canine Association Seminar (a PPB officer was awarded "top dog" at this seminar after coming in first place in a patrol canine

competition). K-9 unit supervisors attended supervisory level Canine unit training in South Lake Tahoe, CA in Spring 2021. Another officer graduated from his probationary status as an OPCA trainer at the Fall OPCA seminar, bringing the unit up to 3 OPCA certified trainers.

In 2021, the K9 unit completed 528 applications with 161 captures. The Canine unit continues to maintain a very low K9 bite use of force rate for the year (7.9% capture/bite, 2.46% application/bite) Canine Unit members have covered and assisted on 2,700 calls for service and specifically requested as a K-9 resource an additional 2,362 times.

The K-9 Unit also participated in 19 formal demonstrations and community engagement opportunities where a canine team provided community outreach, demonstration, or provided an educational session on the use of canine teams in law enforcement.

Milestones: K-9 Jager & K-9 Khan reached 100 career captures.

Challenges: The retirement of two long-time Unit Supervisors presented a significant challenge since their departure represented the loss of over 30 combined years of K9 handler experience and institutional knowledge.

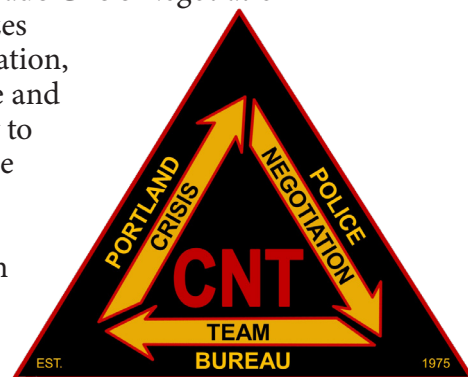
The K9 Unit also saw and/or anticipated the retirement of police canines Jasko, Siggi, and Utzi. K9 Murphy and Kodi were acquired, trained, and are now on patrol and the unit will start the process to find a suitable canine partner for the third canine retirement.

Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT)

The Crisis Negotiation Team (CNT) encompasses the Bureau's Crisis Negotiation Team, Demonstration Liaison Officer (DLO) Program and Sound Truck Detail. All members assigned to these units are detached. CNT, DLO and Sound Truck duties all involve communication between the community and law enforcement. There is value in CNT utilizing its collective resources to oversee the training, selection process and deployment for those members providing communications in the most complex situations facing officers.

Crisis Negotiation: The Portland Police Bureau's Crisis Negotiation Team utilizes communication, intelligence and technology to facilitate the resolution of critical incidents in the most peaceful means possible.

CNT works with the Special Emergency Reaction Team (SERT) in the service of high-risk warrants and activations as directed by Directive 720.00. In 2021, CNT responded to 55 activations and/or warrants and provided consultation during approximately 18 incidents investigated by the Operation Branch's Patrol Division. As a part of the preparation for service of high-risk warrants CNT members research important information about the



2021

INVESTIGATIONS (con't)

Specialized Resources Division | Crisis Negotiation Team (con't.)

warrant location, persons residing in that location, and surrounding residences to best ensure the safety of law enforcement members, the community and the suspect(s) associated with the warrant service.

CNT continues to coordinate and facilitate training for the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) and Enhanced CIT programs (ECIT). CNT also provides communication training to dispatchers at the Department of Public Safety and Standards (DPSST) and the Bureau of Emergency Communications (BOEC), related to working with persons in crisis who contact a law enforcement/fire/medical dispatch/call center. CNT members have also provided instruction regarding law enforcement interactions with persons in crisis for several law enforcement agencies in the Portland metropolitan area.

CNT hosted training for Bureau members and members of surrounding law enforcement partners throughout 2021. During the Spring of 2021, CNT hosted a Basic Hostage/Crisis Negotiation training facilitated by the FBI. In the Fall of 2021, CNT hosted an Intermediate and Advanced Hostage/Crisis Negotiation courses. These courses spanned a period of three weeks and required identifying locations to hold the three trainings.

Demonstration Liaison

Officer Program: The Portland Police Bureau's Demonstration Liaison Officer Program utilizes communication to support the incident command team and other law enforcement and first responder personnel in providing

a safe and lawful environment for event/ demonstration participants, nonparticipants, community members, and first responders during large-scale events and demonstrations.

The Portland Police Bureau recognizes that in order to accomplish this mission, Demonstration Liaison Officers will be directed to contact and attempt to maintain communication with the organizers of groups or demonstrations, who may in part or in whole, have ideals, objectives, and/or actions that are contrary to the City of Portland and the Portland Police Bureau.

The work performed by Demonstration Liaison Officers in no way suggests the Police Bureau or the Demonstration Liaison Officer condones or agrees with organizers, groups or demonstrations. Furthermore, the Portland Police Bureau recognizes Demonstration Liaison Officers shall attempt to work with all known event/demonstration organizers because the preservation of life and safety to event/demonstration participants, non-participants and first responders is paramount.

DLOs were deployed over four times in 2021. While the program continues to grow, with better methodologies identified, the program has gained national attention. DLOs continue to navigate the cumbersome process of retaining information in the format and using the methods suggested by the City of Portland City Attorney's Office.

Several community members have voiced interest in providing insight and assistance regarding the

DLO program. Involvement of community members in training and real-life application of the DLO program is essential for the growth and effectiveness of the program.

In 2022, it is the intent of leadership to work closely with community members involved in demonstrations to learn how we may better accomplish the DLO mission and goals. After collaboration with community partners there will likely be a refresher DLO training. Additionally, in 2022 there is a desire to post a position announcement for new DLOs and to provide training for those members selected.

Sound Truck: The Portland Police Bureau's Sound Truck utilizes sound amplification to effectively share information and directions with community members participating in public gatherings, demonstrations, and protests. Furthermore, during unlawful assemblies and/or riots, the Sound Truck provides directions and admonishments as required by Portland Police Bureau Directives, Oregon State Revised Statutes and current legal requirements. Those assigned to the Sound Truck also work closely with the Public Information Officer (PIO) so that announcements may be provided via social media in a text format for those who are hearing impaired.

Sound Truck details are comprised of three members: a driver, announcer



and scribe. A priority for 2022 is to standardize the selection process for Sound Truck members, as well as identify methods to ensure members are available for unanticipated activations. It is also the intent to standardize a documentation process for the actions taken by Sound Truck detail members during activations. This standardization process should include members of the CMIC program, PIO office, and City Attorney's Office.

The Sound Truck was deployed on multiple occasions in 2021. While the pool of Sound Truck detail members is large, it was difficult to get volunteers to staff the Sound Truck as PPB members are hesitant to expose themselves to the protest environment. On several occasions there were last-minute requests to staff the Sound Truck. This would have been more difficult prior to the Sound Truck being assigned to CNT; however, on-call CNT members volunteered to fill the requests.

There is a need to standardize the documentation of Sound Truck members' actions during activations. LRAD does not currently have a recording device that efficiently and effectively records announcements while abiding by current court rulings.

2021

INVESTIGATIONS (con't)

Specialized Resources Division | Narcotics Unit and Explosive Unit

The Crisis Negotiation Team, Demonstration Liaison Officer Program and Sound Truck Detail all had different challenges that were encountered in 2021 and are anticipated to encounter in 2022.

There are sure to be more retirements in 2023. CNT is in the process of identifying new team members and will hold an assessment center.

CNT, like many other teams within the Bureau, will continue to identify cost-effective training opportunities. In 2021 CNT continued to have reduced involvement in external training. As COVID will hopefully diminish its impact on training opportunities it will be important to find funding and staffing to provide CNT members opportunities to attend external training.

Narcotics and Organized Crime (former Drugs and Vice Division)

The Narcotics & Organized Crime unit (NOC) has the primary responsibility for the investigation of Drug Trafficking Organizations and Money Laundering Organizations operating in the City of Portland. NOC also investigates criminal activity associated with narcotics and violent behavior in the community. NOC supports uniform patrol with complex drug investigations, clandestine laboratories, and illegal marijuana grow operations. NOC also responds to assist uniform patrol with fatal overdose crime scene processing and investigations.

NOC investigators utilize an “IMPACT” model, Investigative Methods Prioritized Against

Community Threats, as part of their investigative strategy. Within the Narcotics & Organized Crime unit there are 4 details: HIDTA Interdiction Taskforce, Narcotics K9, Technical Operations, and Asset Forfeiture.

NOC continues to partner with the Multnomah County Health Department’s Harm Reduction Program, collaborating on strategies to reduce public harm caused by illegal drugs, specifically opiates and methamphetamine. NOC personnel are regularly recognized locally, nationally, and internationally as experts in their field, and have provided instruction on Dark Net investigations internationally and nationally.

In 2021, the unit:

- Initiated Cases: 151

This involved the seizure of:

- Cash: \$1,155,616.00
- Firearms: 12
- Cocaine/Powder (grams): 14,692.00
- Cocaine/Crack (grams): 36.60
- Heroin (grams): 27,718.50
- Methamphetamine (grams): 126,071.83
- Dried Marijuana (grams): 1,918,410.70
- Prescription Drugs (pills): 6,204
- Counterfeit Prescription Drugs (pills): 303,209
- Other Drugs (grams): 182,227.45
- Estimated Total Drug Value: \$51,113,127.50

Challenges: In 2021 over 50% of NOC was dissolved back into patrol support. Leaving approximately 5 officers to investigate DTOs and overdose investigations. This 60 percent reduction in staffing severely impacted the Police Bureau's ability to investigate illegal drug trafficking and the violence connected to drug trafficking. With the reassignment, NOC activity decreased, however, the remaining teams continue to target drug trafficking organizations operating in the City.

The availability of illegal drugs continued the recent trends and remains an all-time high. This availability combined with a greater demand for these illegal drugs, and the de-criminalization of low-level drug possession, Portland has suffered an increase in drug-related deaths.

Portland Metropolitan Explosive Disposal Unit

The Portland Metropolitan Explosive Disposal Unit (MEDU) responds to calls related to explosives and hazardous materials. The team covers approximately 7,000 square miles throughout the Portland Metro area and Southwest Washington and serves as primary responders for CBRNE incidents for a population of approximately 2.5 million people. In addition to traditional "bomb squad" calls, the team is also responsible for a number of other functions. An example of some of its secondary missions are:

- Robots, scene lighting, generators and technical support for regional SWAT/SERT teams.

- Collection, assessment, sorting, packaging and disposal of approximately 3 tons of ammunition per year from property rooms and surrounding community.
- Collection, sorting and disposal of hundreds of pounds of commercial fireworks and pyrotechnics each year.
- Demolition of approximately ½ ton of explosive materials and powders per year.
- Disposal of approximately 1 ton of ground/aerial flares per year.
- Render safe and disposal of dud / misfire crowd control munitions and pyrotechnics.
- Render safe of dangerous / unsafe firearms for regional property rooms
- Maintenance/Administration of PPB's explosive evidence locker and magazines.
- Maintenance and upkeep of large generators to provide power to precincts during extended outages.
- Maintenance and upkeep of radio repeater system for use in the event of natural disaster/extended outage and outside BOEC area needs.

MEDU is a small unit with 15 certified Bomb Technicians from seven different Law Enforcement agencies throughout the Portland metro region.

The Portland Police Bureau has 7 members assigned to MEDU: 1 Sergeant, 1 Detective and 5 Officers. Three of these positions are full-time, with four detached members. The PPB sergeant administers the team, provides consults, dispatches calls

2021

INVESTIGATIONS (con't)

Specialized Resources Division | MEDU (con't.)

and supervises all MEDU members during call outs, training, and any other events related to the duties of a Bomb Technician. All members of the team as well as all public safety bomb technicians in the United States attend and are certified through the Hazardous Devices School in Huntsville, Alabama.

The State of Oregon has four Bomb Squads covering its 36 counties. MEDU and Oregon State Police (OSP) cover most of the state and have similar size teams, however OSP has twice as many full-time technicians. MEDU has more experience and call volume and is expected to take a leadership role in large scale events. In 2021, MEDU responded to almost 100 more calls than more calls than all the other Oregon teams combined.

In 2021, MEDU completed 374 missions, assisting approximately 115 different community partners and law enforcement agencies. This number is similar to 2020 and slightly more than 2019. Compared to 2020, when the team completed 25 bomb sweeps for VIP's and large-scale events, this year the team completed 40. This is due to a temporary lifting of Covid-19 related travel and gathering restrictions. The decrease in IED and Incendiary devices can be primarily attributed to the slowing of protest activity.

The MEDU prepared and presented training for all bomb technicians in the state in May. The large-scale scenario focused on responding to multiple bombing attacks on elected officials and property by a Domestic Violence Extremist (DVE) group. This exercise consisted of

more than 15 separate incidents at multiple locations throughout the area. Intelligence gathered at each location was shared with Unified Command for distribution to other bomb response teams. Each location was managed by an observer/controller who evaluated each team and made recommendations. This event highlighted the need for regular combined training, and was well received by all who attended.

MEDU continued to improve their education and knowledge, with one member receiving his Certified Explosive Specialist (CES) qualification from the ATF. This is a difficult and rare accomplishment. Only around 50 local bomb technicians in the nation have achieved this certification. Another member received her Master of Forensic Science in Arson and Explosive Investigation.

Two members presented at an international symposium of Bomb Technicians, Investigators and security personnel on challenges encountered and lessons learned during the protest events of 2020 and 2021.

Three team members received the "FBI Medal of Meritorious Achievement," for actions taken during a criminal bombing that injured two police officers and a suspect on a crowded city street. The Medal is awarded in recognition

MEDU: Mission types

Type of Mission	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Bomb Sweep	40	25	87	119	119	140
Community Presentation	1	4	14	16	16	14
Consult	10	14	19	27	4	6
Disposal	16	11	2	10	3	29
Incendiary Device	3	8	1		3	2
Military Ordnance	24	27	32	24	17	32
Other	19	25	9	16	11	22
Post-Blast Investigation	8	12	3	6	2	6
Recovered Explosives	66	64	58	57	52	20
Search Warrant Assist	4	20	3	11	5	2
SERT/SWAT Assist	85	52	66	53	59	59
Suspected IED	63	71	44	76	68	68
Suspicious Circumstances	25	44	22	27	32	32
Teaching	10	6	12	27	25	23
Total	374	383	372	469	416	455

of extraordinary and exceptionally meritorious service performed while in a position of extreme challenge and great responsibility, significant achievements in criminal or national security cases, or other exemplary acts which involve the protection or saving of life.

Challenges: MEDU, like most units, had two significant challenges this year and into the foreseeable future: staffing and funding. In 2020, the team lost the two most experienced bomb technicians in the state, with forty years of combined experience. In 2021, the team lost two additional technicians representing over twenty years of experience. The probationary technicians chosen to take those positions will not attend the Hazardous Devices School until

early 2022, leaving the team 30% under authorized strength. The team is young and is working to maintain our capabilities as we rebuild.

MEDU's large platform robots, which are vital to the team's ability to safely and effectively operate, are getting close to 15 years old and require significantly more time and expense to maintain. These robots are mission critical and need to be operational 100 percent of the time. It's not unusual for technicians to have to work into the evening after a training day in order to make necessary repairs. These robots are close to \$300,000 each to replace.

Grant awards, which pay for the majority of MEDU equipment and outside training has been reduced greatly. While the team would normally count on around \$150k

INVESTIGATIONS (con't)

Specialized Resources Division | MEDU and SERT (con't.)

in yearly funding, it has received around \$24-30,000 for the last two cycles. This year the Police Bureau contributed one-time funding to purchase a small robot, radiation detectors and upgrade other technical equipment for the good of the region. The unit continues to explore new avenues for funding, but it is likely the costs of purchasing and maintaining highly technical and expensive equipment could lead to partner teams pulling out of the MEDU. This will increase costs for remaining teams and make the community less safe. We are actively working to maintain these agreements and remain good stewards of public funds.

While these challenges make day-to-day operations interesting, the team remains a national model for multi-agency cooperation and resource sharing among bomb squads. While most of PPB's law enforcement partners have stepped away from entering Portland, outside agency MEDU techs provided mutual aid without hesitation during protests and civil unrest events throughout the city.

Special Emergency Reaction Team (SERT)

The mission of the Special Emergency Reaction Team (SERT) is the preservation of life and property during critical incidents and high-risk operations. SERT provides tactical response and expertise in support of all branches of the organization. The presence of highly trained, highly skilled police officers working in conjunction with a Crisis Negotiation Team and under the direction of a Critical Incident Commander has

shown to substantially reduce the risk of injury or loss of life to community members, police officers, and suspects; and recognizing that a well-managed response to critical incidents typically results in a successful and peaceful resolution.

SERT responds to incidents such as barricaded suspects, hostage events, active shooters, block searches for armed suspects, high-risk arrest or search warrants service, terrorist acts, and other events requiring resources beyond the capability of a typical patrol response. SERT also provides dignitary protection and plays an integral part in providing tactical and medical support to civil disturbance incidents. All team responses are tiered based on the level of tactical support required.

In the 2021 calendar year SERT completed 114 total missions in 16 different categories found in this associated table. Missions range from full team activations and search warrant services, to limited deployment missions for investigative and patrol units requiring only minimal resources.

SERT statistical data is entered into the missions log by the team sergeants, and is maintained in electronic form by the professional staff. In an effort to accurately reflect the totality of SERT's missions, a single activation could result in several missions. For example, SERT may conduct a high-risk subject apprehension and following this custody, re-group and serve a search warrant at an associated location. This would be considered two missions.

SERT training in 2021 was designed around a quarterly model that prioritized and tracked skills training for the year. Training changed from a bi-weekly schedule to a weekly schedule in order to lessen the burden on patrol staffing. This weekly

schedule allows for all team members to receive more than 490 hours of training annually. This continuing training consists of a variety of tactical skills, decision making, and firearms proficiency. Iteration training is closely supported by decision making scenarios and learning debriefs. This training ranges from rapidly evolving

mini scenarios, to full team scenarios including the crisis negotiation team, and critical incident commanders.

Team members were able to attend a few outside training courses, but opportunities were limited due to budget issues and COVID-19. These classes include OTOA Basic SWAT, Tactical Explosive Breacher Course, and Manual, Mechanical, Ballistic, Thermal, Hydraulic Breaching Course. These training opportunities are very important as they help ensure the team is evolving and keeping in line with national standards.

SERT members also taught classes at several conferences and outside trainings. SERT sent instructors to the OTOA Basic SWAT School. It

SERT: Mission types

Activation for barricaded subject (Full team)	6
Activation for barricaded subject (Limited team)	2
Activation for hostage situation	1
Activation for block search	8
Activation for active shooter response	1
Activation resulting from O.I.S. (subject down, custody assist)	1
Activation for armed suicidal subject (Full team)	
Activation for suicidal/ jumper subject (Limited team)	
On Duty SERT	3
Search warrant served/Contain and callout (Full team)	27
Search warrant served/ Contain and callout (Limited team)	
Search warrant served/ Entry (Full team)	
Search warrant served/ Entry (Limited team)	
Search warrant served/ S.O.P. warrant	35
Protective detail/ Dignitary (Full team)	
Protective detail/ Dignitary (Limited team)	
Protective detail/ rescue team	10
Fugitive apprehension mission/ vehicle takedown (Full team)	1
Fugitive apprehension mission/ vehicle takedown (Limited team)	8
Fugitive apprehension mission/ pedestrian takedown (Full team)	3
Fugitive apprehension mission/ pedestrian takedown (Limited team)	1
Patrol support mission	
Investigative support mission	6
Community event	
Outside Agency assist	
Class Instruction	1
Site survey	
TOTAL	114
SERT Sgt. Consults	58

INVESTIGATIONS (con't)

Specialized Resources Division | SERT(con't.)

is extremely important for the team to provide instruction at the OTOA schools as it has the most operational experience in the state. Its members help OTOA provide excellent training for officers assigned to tactical teams throughout the state. Members of the Breaching Cadre also assisted with instruction at several Forced Entry Tactical Training courses.

Several of the PPB units SERT provided regular training for were disbanded in 2020. However, SERT is frequently called upon to present classroom instruction and assist with PPB annual in-service training. SERT provides these services throughout the region when requested, not only inside of the City of Portland.

Three long-time and experienced members retired in 2021. Their nearly fifty years of combined experience left a huge void of leadership and knowledge. Several team members have filled those leadership roles and the team continues to make advancements. This is a direct result of consistent training that prepares the next generation of leaders.

In 2021, a new sergeant assumed supervisory responsibilities of the Rope Cadre. This group utilized a quarterly training model to maintain proficiency of these highly specialized set of skills. The Rope Cadre plays a key role assisting CNT with the de-escalation of suicidal subjects in elevated positions.

The lead breacher continues to advance our breaching program and works as an instructor with Forced Entry Tactical Training (FETT). Additional officers attended the

Tactical Explosive Breacher Basic Course and the Manual, Mechanical, Ballistic, Thermal, and Hydraulic Breaching Course to fill key roles within the group after the retirement of these longtime members.

SERT continues to provide dignitary protection for protected government officials who visit the City of Portland.

Expected visits in 2021 were cancelled due to COVID, but SERT continues to train and maintain our relationships with our federal partners so we can be ready for future visits.

SERT Intelligence Officers are an invaluable resource during activations and search warrants. They fill many important roles and bridge the intelligence gap between information gathered by SERT and CNT.

SERT continues to strive to be service oriented and flexible to satisfy the needs of the mission from internal and external requesting units. SERT sergeants responded to 58 consult calls from various units inside of the bureau. These calls are designed to assist patrol and investigative supervisors evaluate the event and provide a sounding board to assist in the application of specific tactics. Oftentimes, these consults do not result in a SERT activation. However,



it is an integral part in the safe resolution of the event.

Investigative units continue to reach out to SERT for assistance with search warrants. In 2021, SERT served 35 SOP warrants and 27 full team contain and call out warrants.

Challenges: The aforementioned retirements of longtime members deeply impact staffing and experience. The team could also suffer the potential loss of an additional six team members due to retirement or promotion. This means years of experience and expertise being replaced by younger officers who will need training and time to develop. This coupled with the five new team members appointed over the last two years could lead to training and operational challenges. ■



2021

SERVICES BRANCH

Business Services Division

The Business Services Division (BSD) provides financial and business leadership and expertise to enable compliance of fiscally-oriented legal and policy requirements and to support the Bureau in managing and accounting for all resources in an effective, efficient and transparent manner.

Business Services provides expert professional advice and assistance to Bureau management on a broad range of complex financing, budgeting, and policy and procedural matters, which enables Bureau command to make sound, data-driven decisions.

Business Services has direct oversight of the following areas: preparation and management of the Police Bureau budget; grant management and compliance; purchasing, including contract development and setup; ordinance preparation and filing; accounting; payroll; financial planning, analysis and reporting; strategy & performance, alarms management; fleet management; facilities management; Quartermaster program management; and SAP change management.

The bureau's FY 2020-21 financial performance came in at less than 1% under budget for the second consecutive year. Continued improvements in analysis, reporting, and Bureau engagement has enabled the Financial Operations Unit to deliver spending on budget. This includes detailed expense budgeting and an assessment of current bureau assets to provide an improved projection of bureau needs. This is a

significant accomplishment given the Bureau's staffing capacity challenges and the shifting political and economic landscape.

Continued process improvements has enabled the Payroll Services Unit to manage the adjustments required to comply with the labor agreements. After the 2020 year that taxed the payroll team having to accommodate FFCRA, bereavement leave, furloughs, a new holiday (Juneteenth), and processing more than 4,000+ overtime slips during the demonstration period, several UDAR improvements in 2021 helped to provide not only efficiencies in process, but increased transparency and accountability. The team also completed the implementation of the recommendations from the Auditor's Overtime Audit, which included changes to overtime tracking, accountability, and secondary employment processes.

PPB Facilities successfully collaborated with Office of Management and Finance to move the Traffic Division to the Kelly Building in FY 2021-22. This required outreach with the St. John's community to explain why this move was happening and how they would be provided police services moving forward. The move itself required significant coordination with City bureaus and vendors and completed with no issues. Additional Facilities achievements includes coordinating with OMF on all repairs in a tight timeline, a new facility coordinator hire, coordinating a restriping project of the entire North Precinct, move-out of the Walnut Park contact office, working with

OMF on the Justice Center Elevator Replacement project, working through the North Precinct locker room floor replacement and handling the day-to-day of the Bureau's needs

Community Safety Division: During the Fall BMP, City Council approved the transition of a few key finance positions from public safety bureaus to the Community Safety Division. From Police, this transitioned included the Business Services Manager and a Financial Analyst III. The next step is to transition the financial services teams during the FY 2022-23 budget development process. The benefits will be seen in both long-range public safety strategy and planning and the day-to-day operations finance including procurement, contracts, payroll, organizational management, and accounting functions.

Challenges: The biggest challenge collectively for BSD was to continue providing a high level of service to the Bureau in a tough and changing environment. Improvements in budgeting, payroll, and internal operations were significant achievements, but slower than anticipated due to the pandemic and the continued discussion around policing. Managing the transition of the financial services team to the Community Safety Division will be a focus for the team.

Information Technology Division (ITD)

The Information Technology Division (ITD) provides technology services and support. ITD in the Police Bureau is under the Public Safety Technology

Division in the Bureau of Technology Services (BTS). The Unit provides support of the technology including the 360 Mobile Desk Computers in the police vehicles, 666 desktops and 456 laptop computers in the offices. They support more 1,000 smart phones and various applications utilized on the mobile devices. The Unit provides support for critical applications for the Bureau such as RegJIN, CAD as well as administrative applications such as UDAR. The Public Safety Technology Division also supports the Public Safety Radio system.

In 2021 the unit completed many projects including:

- Implemented new Smart Phone apps including Voice Recorder, Event Repository tool and Auto Returns,
- Multiple updates and enhancements to the time tracking system UDAR including version VI, VII and VIII
- ITD has connected the Justice Center on the 100-gig ring to a backup data center and moved our backup appliance there as well.
- Further built out the Sexual Assault Management System including the SANE nurse iPad app and Kit Tracking mobile app, development of a SAMS cloud version.
- Implementation of a Verizon private IP network which allows Portland Police Smart Phones to take advantage of Verizon's priority and pre-emption for Public Safety phones
- Replacement of evidence solution for NOC
- Implementation of a downlink

2021

SERVICES (con't)

Information Technology Division | Personnel | Property/Evidence

antennae and connection for Air Support and developed an application to track pre-flight, post-flight information for the mission and the aircraft.

- Mobile Reporting upgrades for houseless query and update BOLO system within RegJIN
- ITD is upgrading all of the firewalls across the Police network. This began this year and will continue into 2022, 20223 and 2024.
- Office 365 – Developed costs and features and business case for the Police Bureau and have begun a project for full implementation
- Brought support of our e-citation system from Alsea in-house and made compatibility updates after the vendor went out of business
- Resolved 5,338 calls for service issues with accounts, applications, desktops, laptops, MDC's and phones

Challenges: The Division continued to have many challenges due to the pandemic in 2021: 80% of the staff continued to telework 80% or more of the time. The Division also responded to the ice storm in February 2021 by working to restore services to the precincts and other Police Bureau sites and the Radio team worked around the clock to keep the Radio towers fully operational despite power outages at nearly all of the Radio Towers.

Personnel Division

The Personnel Division provides human resource-related service to the Police Bureau. Responsibilities

of the division include: conducting background investigations for all positions within the Police Bureau, maintaining personnel records, coordinating FMLA/OFLA for employees, manage members assigned to Modified Duty/Cold Call Taking due to injury or illness, managing the sworn/non-sworn recruiting plan & overseeing the separation process of Police Bureau employees.

In 2021, the Personnel Division:

- Received 675 police officer applications; conducted 568 sworn police officer background investigations; and hired 27 police officers.
- Hired 28 new professional staff, including 8 Public Safety Support Specialists.
- FMLA Coordinator Assisted members with over 291 FMLA/OFLA cases
- Police Fire Disability and Retirement Liaison assisted PPB members with between 179-225 claims due to officer injuries, as well as processing 79 positive COVID disability claims.
- Processed 42 sworn and 5 non-sworn retirements for PPB members.
- Processed 58 sworn and 27 non-sworn unplanned separations from PPB members
- Continued to facilitate a community engagement program that provides sworn applicants, district officers and community member's opportunities to meet and talk about issues relevant to serving as a police officer in Portland.
- Continued to adapt to the

COVID-19 pandemic in order to continue i background checks and hiring process.

- Continued online PHQ test and docusign, as well as continued Police Officer oral boards and interviews via Zoom.

Property/Evidence Division

The Property Evidence Division (PED) is charged with maintaining the integrity and the chain of custody of all property and evidence submitted by Portland Police Officers, Portland State University Officers, and Oregon Health Sciences University Officers and in some cases federal agents. This requires the safe guarding of large quantities, and often very valuable items including narcotics, currency and firearms as well as other property and evidence to include motor vehicles, hazardous materials, DNA evidence, and other sensitive items. This division manages an average inventory of more than 300,000 individual items and receives an additional 3,400, each month. Each item must be maintained in a secure environment, consistent with nationwide best practices, while maintaining accurate chain of custody records and the ability to be retrieved on short notice.

In 2021, the division:

- Received 40,777 items of property and evidence
- Disposed 49,178 items of property and evidence
- Answered 6,721 calls from the public, PPB, and other law enforcement agencies
- Assisted 3,902 public and law enforcement customers
- Released 5,844 item (this includes items returned to owners, other agencies and the courts)
- Processed 293 recreational vehicles for the PBOT Abandoned Auto program and the PPB Community Caretaking efforts
- Upgraded the security/alarm system. The upgrade provided PED with new alarm panels and other equipment that allowed PED to take advantage of new technology

A review of PED emergency procedures was also completed. PED then planned for contingencies in the event of a natural disaster or other emergency, created procedures, updated SOPs and other documents and provided these to the Emergency Management Unit for use in the Bureau's Continuity of Operations Plan.

PED continued to donate bicycles to local charities and community organizations. PED continued to act as subject matter experts for the Bureau and similar police property operations throughout the region.

Challenges: The Property Evidence Division had difficulty maintaining staffing levels. The pandemic has continued to create issues for the division in regard to both staffing and procedures as the information around COVID-19 has been continually changing.

2021

SERVICES (con't)

Records Division | Strategic Services | Technology Integration Group

Records Division

The Records Division provides essential services to internal and external stakeholders to support law enforcement and criminal justice functions.

The Records Division continues to recognize that the COVID-19 pandemic caused financial hardship for many community members and has continued to suspend the administrative fee charged to vehicle owners if their vehicle was towed for an alarm disturbance or as a traffic hazard.

In 2021, Records Specialists:

- Processed 104,743 reports written by officers, Public Safety Support Specialists, and members of the public who use PPB's online reporting portal (up from 2020 of 99,583).
 - Processed 9,246 (29% increase) PPB stolen vehicle reports
 - Processed 8,265 (27% increase) PPB recovered vehicle reports
 - Processed 2,437 (35% increase) outside agency stolen/PPB recovered reports.
- Re-implemented overtime to attempt to work on the backlog caused by the pandemic and staffing shortages.
- Revised workflow procedures to process reports more efficiently and timely.
- Started building RecNet Positive Improvement Tracker

Public Records Unit:

- Received 25,083 new public record requests in 2021 (compared to

21,447 new public records requests in 2020)

- Processed 17,618 (compared to 14,762 public records requests in 2020).
- Received 13,314 interagency requests and processed 9,653 interagency requests
- Worked with the PIO's Office, City Attorney's Office and the media to reduce and waive fees associated to public records requests
- Implemented a process for posting Police Bureau records that are in the public's interest on the Public Request Portal, waiving processing fees for the public
- Maintained the PPB public and governmental portal for PPB records requests; maintained the high priority turnaround processing times required for internal stakeholders.
- Worked with the Independent Review Board, City Attorney, Inspector General and DOJ on complicated projects of collecting records for protest investigations.

Challenges: Due to the pandemic and economy changes, Records is the most-short staffed in the history of the Records Division. Records has lost over 30% of staff since the pandemic began.

Strategic Services Division

Strategic Services provides research, analysis, statistics and data to internal and external stakeholders to support law enforcement functions and the mission of the Portland Police Bureau.

In 2021, the Division worked on the following:

- SSD maintained the Bureau's open data portal including monthly and quarterly updates of previously published dashboards. The shooting statistics dashboards was revised to meet the increased demand for additional data and analysis.
- Provided research, data collection recommendations, data & analysis, and interactive reports to support the Bureau's daily operations and strategic planning. Continued to develop content for the internal data portal providing users easy access to statistics and analysis required for data-driven decision making.
- Developed multiple information sharing processes to enhance internal and external stakeholders understanding of shooting incidents. Recurring reports were expanded throughout the year to provide more detail on shooting incidents such as firearm seizures, domestic violence nexus, demographics of victims, etc.
- Developed, distributed, and analyzed the results of internal and external surveys. These surveys informed on subjects including secondary languages, Police Bureau-wide Advisory Council (PBAC) budget priorities, property victim preferences, and more.
- Developed a tracking tool in collaboration with the Information Technology Division and the Air Support Unit that improved the efficiency and accuracy of the collection of information required for reporting and performance management.
- Completed analysis and published

the 2020 Stops Data Analysis Annual Report. The report identified stops for non-moving violations and the use of consent searches as areas with disparate impacts. In response to these findings the Bureau provided direction for officers to focus traffic stops on dangerous driving behavior and is in the process of updating the consent search protocol.

- Assisted the Business Services Division throughout the budget process by revising the sworn staffing forecast model, providing performance measure data points, evaluating the impact of PPB program, and providing other analysis as requested.

Challenges: The biggest challenge in 2021 was access to timely, complete, and accurate data. There was a high frequency of requests for statistics and reports on the increase in violent crimes including homicides and shootings. The ability of analysts to provide comprehensive statistics was limited by the quality and availability of data. The scope of requests for gun violence and homicide analysis expanded as the crimes continued to increase, which resulted in large amounts of time dedicated to data quality control processes and revisions of previously automated reports.

Technology Integration Group

The Technology Integration Group completed or worked on the following in 2021:

- Body Worn Cameras – The Body Worn Camera project was restarted and the City provided \$2.6M toward its implementation. Requirements

2021

SERVICES (con't)

Technology Integration Group (con't.)

were gathered and a Request for Proposals (RFT) began to take shape to be released in 2022. The project is expected to take two years to fully implement.

- IGA rewrite – Rewrote the IGA between the partner agencies. Removed the requirement for a User Board and voting on changes to the system. Coordinated the changes with partner agencies and gathered signatures from all.
- Data Sharing – Coordinated with Gresham, Multnomah County, and Beaverton to reconnect the separate systems so data can be shared between agencies. Tested the connection which will be implemented in 2022.
- Transitioned Transit Police to the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office – Finalized the move of Transit from PPB to MCSO. Expired RMS codes, turned off distribution, and created rules for Records processing of transit-involved reports.
- Computer Reduction Project – Worked with RU managers to identify computers to be eliminated. Coordinated with IT for the removal.

Other projects and tasks:

- Records Management System (RMS) Ongoing management
- System Support – Provided 24/7 support for RegJIN users on a variety of systems
- Table management – Prepped all agencies for 2022 National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Conducted a full review of the state supplied spreadsheet of changes,

compared it to the coding in the RMS, updated and expired codes as appropriate. Communicated to all agencies what was changed and the impact of the changes.

- Training – Provided training to new and existing users on a variety of systems. Updated training materials to account for new processes/ changes.
- Case management – Reviewed officer reports to ensure they were prepared to send to the District Attorney's office. Assisted the Complaint Signer and Records with report approvals for morning court appearances. Monitored the approval queue to ensure reports were moving through the system.
- Data clean-up – Corrected invalid locations, vehicle information, MNI duplications, and merged information as needed.
- Updated Address Set – Updated two address datasets in the RMS.
- Special Victims' Unit – Created a new organization and handles in the RMS for SVU and moved members from previous units to the new org. Provided new distribution rules to Records.
- Account Management – Created over 125 user accounts. Managed over 520 the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) devices IDs for access. Archived agencies and users no longer participating in RegJIN. Configured Port of Portland Mobile Data Computer (MDC) devices in NCIC upgrade project.

System updates

- Upgraded 319 Mobile Data Computers (MDCs) and 210 desktops to a newer version of various software.
- Participated in a BOEC workgroup on a major version upgrade proposal.
- vMobile 2.0 – Installed, tested, and refined the materials in anticipation of a Bureau-wide deployment of the app to all sworn.
- NetMotion 11.71 – Upgraded the VPN client in all PPB and partner agency mobile devices. 319 MDCs upgraded.
- Firewalls – Replaced six Juniper firewalls. Coordinated replacements for multiple agency firewalls.
- Shooting Offense Code Audit – Defined correct offenses for various shooting scenarios, provided instructions for officers and Records, created a process with SSD and ECST to correct shooting report offenses monthly. Provides the Chief's office with up to date shooting report tracking
- Stolen Vehicle MRE Stylesheet – Developed, tested, and implemented a stolen vehicle MRE stylesheet for officers to print stolen vehicle reports to Records in a format that supports Records processes and eliminates the need for writing up a control copy.
- Mobile eCitation App support – Studied code and documentation provided by previous vendor. Developed and tested environment for making changes, upgraded libraries and application structure. Delivered new build package to production.
- Design, code, and deploy new ESB – Completely re-architected and re-wrote Enterprise Service Bus framework, eliminating multiple service layers and improving reliability of Bus. Deployed new ESB to production.
- Automated License Plate Readers – Provided new users with login and training. Monitored equipment for replacement as needed. Created the annual report of use.
- Mobile Audio Video (MAV) – Provided new users with login and training. Monitored equipment for replacement as needed. Provided videos are requested by authorized users.
- Electronic Criminal Citations –



2021

SERVICES (con't)

Technology Integration Group | Training Division

Created a process and provided instructions for Records to transcribe and attach electronic criminal cites. Developed a report for Records use.

- Stolen Vehicle report to the Portland Bureau of Transportation – Created a dataset of stolen vehicles that is delivered daily so PBOT personnel can keep an eye out for the vehicles.
- Tableau – Managed user changes and added reporting schedules.
- Video conferencing – Conducted a review of video conferencing licenses to ensure only those with a need are provided a full license.
- Computer Lab – Upgraded all RegJIN testing software for 14 computers in the training lab.
- Represented PPB in Portland's Privacy Work Group meetings.
- Participated in the IJIS Law Enforcement Advisory Committee meetings discussing technology for Police.
- Participated in VersaWest (a Versaterm users' group) including their NIBRS work group.
- Attended Versaterm virtual users conference.
- Provided 5 boxes of toys to the local Toys for Tots campaign.

Challenges: TIG's biggest challenge this year was the loss of personnel. It was already a small staff of 5 in 2020, and in 2021, the unit lost two knowledgeable members to retirement with a combined experience of 52 years. While TIG was able to replace one position, the other position was removed due to funding shortfalls. Both personnel had a depth of

knowledge from their unique positions as police officer and business systems analyst with a records background.

Training Division

The Training Division provides training to members of the Police Bureau in many areas, including: In-service; Advanced Academy; Sergeant's Academy: Leadership Training and more. It is also responsible for all recruits and their training during their 18-month probationary period.

The Training Division compiles all of the lesson plans for the entire Bureau and places the training into the Learning Management System. Training continued to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, but the Bureau tried to adapt when feasible.

In 2021, the Training Division completed the following work:

Training Division Field Training Program

- Managed the training for 26 new hires
- Developed 71 probationary officers
- Provided in-service training for 102 certified Field Training Officers (FTO) by conducting five 10-hour sessions
- Developed and trained ten new Public Safety Support Specialists' (PS3) coaches during a one-day certification course
- Assisted with the PS3 Training Academy, which provided training to six new PS3s over the course of 114.5 hours
- PS3s participated in three days of community engagement activity



- Implemented a new database for probationary PS3s and trained certified FTOs in the new program
- Implemented a new electronic process for reviewing Performance Summaries through the use of SharePoint

Academies

- Conducted one Advanced Academy with a large cohort of 29 recruits amid staffing shortages (the number and availability of satellite instructors has been curtailed by higher staffing demands elsewhere in the Bureau and limits on the use of overtime hours).
- An additional two weeks of training were added to the Advanced Academy: one week of bicycle training and one week of community engagement sessions.
- Additional law training from a Multnomah County District Attorney during the Advanced

Academy was viewed as incredibly useful for new recruits; many expressed more confidence in their law knowledge and application after receiving this training.

In-Service/Skills

- The Training Division provided 18 hours of in-service training to sworn members

in the first half of the year. The curriculum was all skills-based with the exception of Legal Updates from the City Attorney's Office. As a result of the cancellation of In-Service in 2020 due to COVID, the curriculum for 2021 repeated most of the skills presented in the previous year to ensure the entire membership received the training. The skills included Emergency Entry training, Firearms, Control Tactics, and Pursuit Management.

- Members at the rank of sergeant and above attended a Supervisors In-Service in person. Training included Critical Incident Management, Wellness, Procedural Justice, and a Bureau of Human Resources (BHR) course describing the procedure taken by supervisors when an employee appears to be impaired on duty.

2021

SERVICES (con't)

Training Division (con't.)

Other Training

- The Training Division increased the amount of online training offered via the Learning Management System (LMS) to compensate for the limited training hours received during annual In-Service. Classes historically conducted in the classroom were converted to online training. The LMS training included videos, Tips & Techniques documents, Legal Updates, and new or revised Directives totaling 67 distinct items providing 29.75 hours of training.
- Following the public order events stemming from the national call for police reform and accountability, an additional six hours of training was created to address out of policy uses of force, reporting deficiencies, legislation and Temporary Restraining Orders associated with crowd control, as well as a procedural justice class.
- The Training Division conducted one new Enhanced Crisis Intervention Team (ECIT) member course (36 hours, 29 students), one Less Lethal Launcher New Operator Course (18 hours, 10 students), and two AR-15 New Operator Courses (54 hours, 20 students). Current AR-15 Instructors (3 sessions) and Operators (17 sessions) received In-Service training (9 hours).
- The Training Division offered a Community Academy for the first time in approximately three years with an updated curriculum.

Wellness

- A pilot project for Wellness time was completed and showed significant appreciation and impact of the Wellness Time during work hours
- The Wellness Program, in conjunction with the Chief's Office and the Policy Team, finalized a Wellness Directive, Directive 500.00 in December 2021
- Institutionalized the Wellness Program and Wellness Time for all members through the creation of the Wellness policy
- Supervisors In-Service - Wellness Program delivered a wellness class called "Wellness for Today's Leader"
- FTEP Coaches In-Service and new Coaches School - Wellness Program also delivered a wellness class called "Wellness for Today's Coach"
- The Wellness Program is building the infrastructure to create a Peer Wellness Coaching Program, to allow members to become certified in the areas of fitness, nutrition, sleep, meditation, yoga, and finances and then provide training and education to other members
- The Wellness Team outreach and multiple presentations to various community groups and advisory councils regarding the mission, current status of the Wellness Program, and new training and recommendations that the groups may provide
- The Wellness Program in partnership with the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) continued delivery of the Wellness Restoration

Project, for members to heal and grow from the impacts of the last two years

Employee Assistance Program

- Provided EAP training for Advanced Academy, PS3 Academy and New Hire Orientations
- Updated and expanded vetted list of culturally competent Mental Health providers
- Developed significant events tracking system for proactive member outreach
- Transition of EAP services from Cascade to Canopy & Compsych
- Onboarded 12 new EAP team members (to include family support)
- Established relationship with Oregon Fallen Badge Foundation for Line of Duty Death response
- Established connection with Personnel division weekly medical meeting updates for proactive member outreach
- Established connection with Portland Area Canine Therapy Team to provide teams for PPB member outreach
- Implemented Pregnancy Peer Support Team
- Conducted coffee with peer support outreach for four divisions
- EAP overview presentation to the Portland Committee on Community-Engaged Policing (PCCEP), Alliance for Safer Communities (ASC) and the Training Advisory Committee (TAC) Wellness Committee
- Hosted Vicarious Trauma Training for Honor Guard

- Hosted EAP information sessions for new officer family members
- Respond to officer-involved incidents and coordinated return to work plans for members
- Developed & published EAP SOPS
- First full year of implementing the digital activity tracker providing data to support resource & training allocation (1240 outreach contacts)
- Implemented the Lighthouse resource App
- Developed and implemented quarterly EAP training (June, Sep & Dec)

Video Production Unit

- Completed 34 video projects, several involving the production of multiple videos.
- Creation and delivery of 8 interactive online trainings in coordination with the LMS Administrator.
- Working with the Language Access team to produce and deliver a series of 5 training videos on culture and language access.
- Working with the Equity and Inclusion Office to produce and deliver a series of 3 training videos on race and racism.
- Working with Oregon DOJ partners to create a Crime Victims' Rights Video that was shared with law enforcement throughout the state. Initiated the creation of a PPB iPhone app to easily share a QR code giving victims access resources in multiple languages.
- Working with the Equity and Inclusion Office to develop plans

2021

for a future series of online trainings surrounding Directive 0640.38 Interacting with Members of the LGBTQIA2S+ / Queer Community

Analysis and Evaluation

- The Training Division Analysis and Research Team conducted training evaluations for most of its main programs in order to identify ways to enhance training quality, maximize training time, improve program operations, and support training planning. This work included training evaluations for the Advanced Academy, In-service, Supervisors In-service, Enhanced Crisis Intervention Team, Procedural Justice, and Wellness Programs. During 2021, the evaluation processes were utilized for making modifications to the Advanced Academy Program and the first full year of data for the Bureau's Wellness Program was compiled and analyzed for assessing program successes and challenges.
- In addition to conducting the Annual Training Needs Assessment, the Training Division developed a separate training needs assessment with a specific focus on responding to mass demonstrations. The information from the training needs assessments are utilized for future training planning.

Challenges: The Division continues to adapt as the pandemic progresses. Administrative staff continues to work a hybrid home/work schedule.

To meet regulations in place due to the pandemic, Training staff has continued to limit the number of

members who can attend in-service. This has extended the Bureau's annual in-service, which already competes with additional annual trainings. The pandemic has also limited the Division's engagement with community partners and we have only been able to host one Community Academy during 2021.

The Training Division does not have the entire compliment of instructors to dedicate to each skill. It has doubled up programs such as Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement Training (ABLE) and Procedural Justice and have left our leadership program without a lead instructor.

Budgetary and staffing restrictions prevented annual in-service for satellite instructors in Control Tactics, Firearms, Patrol Vehicle Operations and Patrol Procedures, as well as eliminated all new instructor schools in those disciplines. This is creating additional strain on the Division as current instructors continue to retire or resign. ■

Portland Police Bureau Personnel Allocation

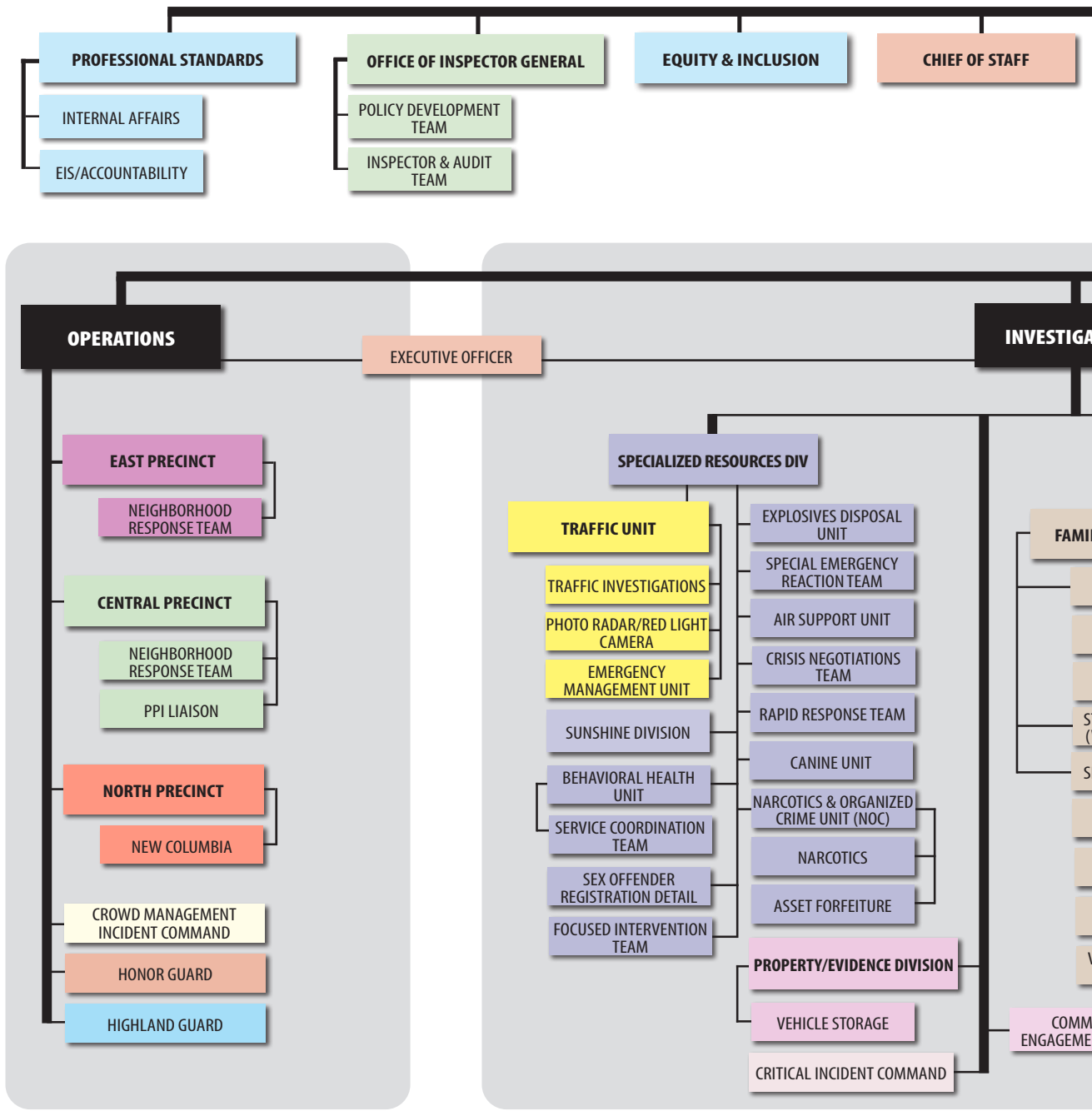
	June 30, 2021		
FTE by job classification	Authorized	Working*	Vacant
Officer	630	552	78
Sergeant	130	123	7
Detective	90	79	11
Criminalist	15	15	0
Lieutenant	30	24	6
Captain	10	6	4
Commander	6	6	0
Assistant Chief	3	3	0
Deputy Chief	1	1	0
Chief	1	1	0
Sworn	916	810	106
Non-sworn	290	245	45
Total FTE	1206	1055	151

Dec. 1, 2021		
Authorized	Working*	Vacant
605	552	53
123	123	0
88	79	9
18	15	3
28	24	4
9	6	3
6	6	0
3	3	0
1	1	0
1	1	0
882	810	72
304	245	59
1186	1055	131

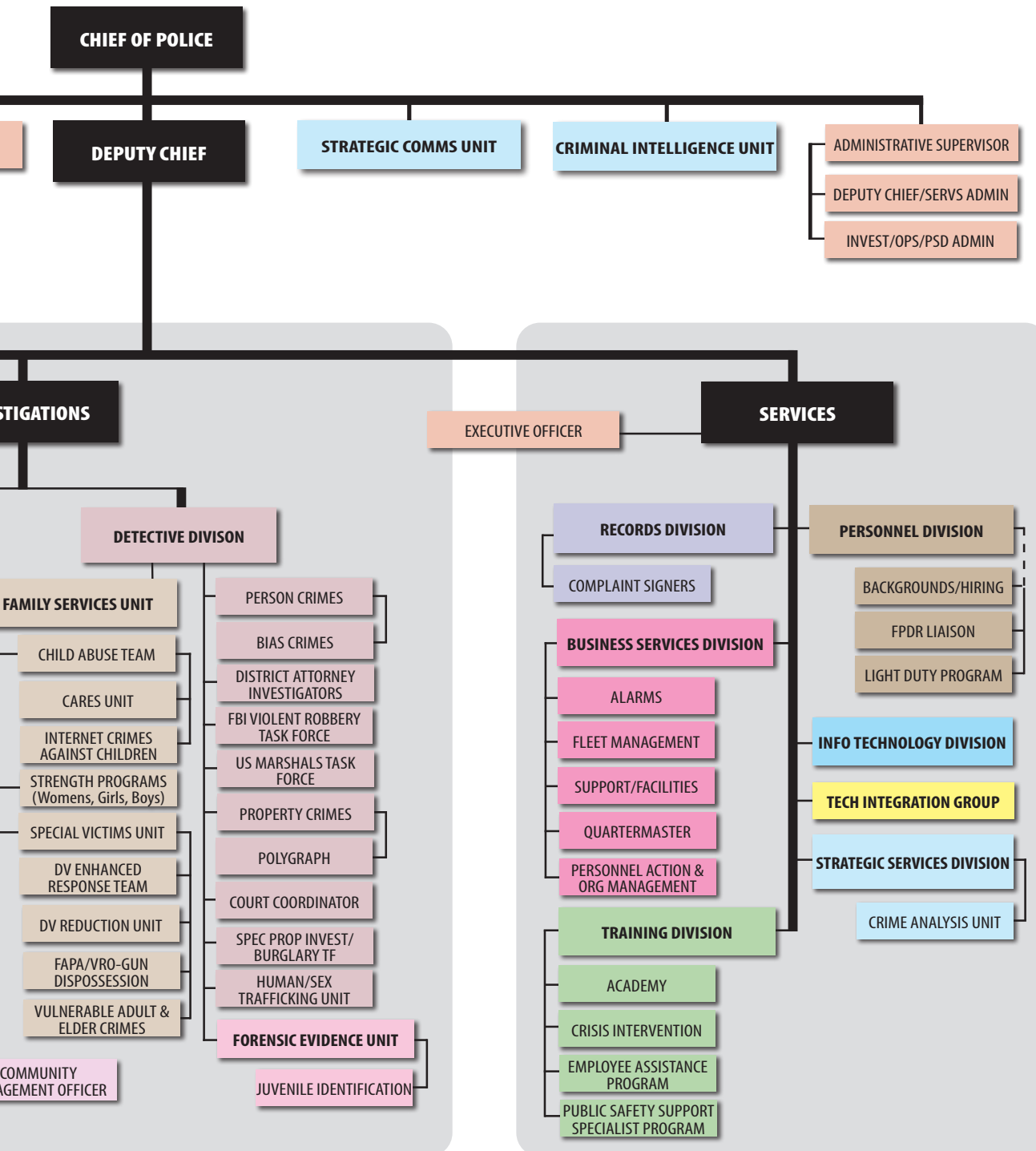
*Working numbers include retire/rehire positions

2021

Organizational Chart Portland Police Bureau



Bureau



2021

Yearly Offense Statistics by Custom Reporting Categories

This table groups the NIBRS offenses into custom reporting categories to better highlight changes in key offenses of interest

	2021	2020	5 yr avg 2016-2020	2021 vs 2020 % change	2021 vs 5 yr avg % change
Total Person Offenses	10,230	9,587	9,249	+7%	+11%
Assault: Aggravated	3,412	2,727	2,138	+25%	+60%
Assault: Simple/Intimidation	6,052	6,158	6,320	-2%	-4%
Homicide Offenses	89	54	32	+65%	+180%
Sex Offenses: Rape	381	370	426	+3%	-11%
Sex Offenses: Other	191	185	239	+3%	-20%
Other Person Offenses	105	93	94	+13%	+11%
Total Property Offenses	53,610	49,097	48,339	+9%	+11%
Arson	458	505	319	-9%	+43%
Burglary	4,970	5,442	4,449	-9%	+12%
Larceny: Car Prowl - Vehicle Parts	4,881	2,842	1,822	+72%	+168%
Larceny: Car Prowl - Other	8,626	8,913	10,094	-3%	-15%
Larceny: Shoplifting	3,170	2,908	3,511	+9%	-10%
Larceny: Theft From Building	1,491	1,680	1,668	-11%	-11%
Larceny: Other	5,934	6,615	7,338	-10%	-19%
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,206	6,562	6,557	+40%	+40%
Robbery	1,223	1,008	1,030	+21%	+19%
Vandalism	9,834	8,321	6,591	+18%	+49%
Other Property Offenses	3,817	4,301	4,960	-11%	-23%
Total Society Offenses	1,427	1,929	2,430	-26%	-41%
Drug Offenses	369	977	1,587	-62%	-77%
Weapons Law Violations	841	810	617	+4%	+36%
Other Society Offenses	217	142	225	+53%	-4%
Total Reported Offenses	65,267	60,613	60,019	+8%	+9%

Data Notes: Statistics are based on date an offense was reported. Cases marked as "unfounded" are not included in crime statistics. Reports are subject to change.

The homicide statistic includes the offenses of Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter with a Weapon and Justifiable Homicide. Negligent Manslaughter with a Vehicle and Officer Involved Shooting incidents are **not** included. Homicide counts are based on the date of the initial offense report and not when the incident was first ruled a homicide.

Precinct Comparisons of Yearly Offense Statistics by Custom Reporting Categories

This table groups the NIBRS offenses into custom reporting categories to better highlight changes in key offenses of interest

	Central Precinct		East Precinct		North Precinct	
	2021	% change	2021	% change	2021	% change
Total Person Offenses	3,101	+9%	4,018	+6%	2,929	+8%
Assault: Aggravated	971	+27%	1,430	+25%	977	+25%
Assault: Simple/Intimidation	1,921	+1%	2,335	-2%	1,735	-2%
Homicide Offenses	21	+91%	31	+29%	37	+95%
Sex Offenses: Rape	105	+18%	126	+0%	94	+15%
Sex Offenses: Other	59	+23%	57	-24%	56	+44%
Other Person Offenses	24	+33%	39	+15%	30	+20%
Total Property Offenses	19,341	+10%	15,095	-1%	18,375	+19%
Arson	160	-37%	137	+28%	159	+25%
Burglary	2,088	+1%	1,443	-16%	1,428	-12%
Larceny: Car Prowl - Vehicle Parts	1,413	+94%	1,379	+49%	2,027	+76%
Larceny: Car Prowl - Other	4,124	+3%	1,799	-16%	2,509	-4%
Larceny: Shoplifting	929	+3%	704	-21%	1,531	+38%
Larceny: Theft From Building	670	-12%	390	-14%	422	-6%
Larceny: Other	2,014	-11%	1,882	-11%	1,942	-8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,213	+42%	2,918	+15%	4,020	+65%
Robbery	323	-7%	467	+34%	424	+40%
Vandalism	4,108	+23%	2,803	+11%	2,818	+20%
Other Property Offenses	1,299	-1%	1,173	-21%	1,095	-7%
Total Society Offenses	463	-29%	642	-25%	273	-28%
Drug Offenses	158	-56%	148	-66%	45	-73%
Weapons Law Violations	221	-15%	423	+18%	184	+2%
Other Society Offenses	84	+163%	71	+16%	44	+29%
Total Reported Offenses	22,905	+9%	19,755	-1%	21,577	+16%

Data Notes: Statistics are based on date an offense was reported. Cases marked as "unfounded" are not included in crime statistics. Reports are subject to change.

The homicide statistic includes the offenses of Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter with a Weapon and Justifiable Homicide. Negligent Manslaughter with a Vehicle and Officer Involved Shooting incidents are **not** included. Homicide counts are based on the date of the initial offense report and not when the incident was first ruled a homicide.

2021

2021 Calls for Service Statistics by Dispatch Type

	Central	East	North	Outside a Precinct
Dispatched	78,404	83,130	75,911	299
Self-Initiated & Directed	14,683	18,315	12,559	2,603
Telephone Report	2,211	1,998	1,999	2
Total Calls for Service	95,298	103,443	90,469	2,904

Data Notes: The above table provides calls for service statistics where a Portland Police Bureau unit was one of the first three units to respond during 2021.

The total for all 3 precincts differs from city-wide totals due to some calls having unknown locations or occurring outside of precinct boundaries. Self-initiated activity outside a precinct does not indicate that the call occurred outside of the Portland Police Bureau's boundaries but that the address information attached to the call for service did not match to a known precinct location.

2021 Arrest Statistics by Precinct

	Central	East	North	Other PPB Arrests
Total Arrests	3,432	4,309	2,163	441

Data Notes: The above table provides the total arrests of adults by an officer assigned to Patrol, Neighborhood Response Team (NRT) or the Street Crimes Unit (SCU) for each precinct. "Other PPB Arrests" include arrests made by an officer assigned to a unit outside of a precinct (such as the Traffic and Detectives Divisions).

Juveniles are not included in the arrest statistics. Arrest statistics only include arrest bookings with a valid charge.

Yearly Shooting Incident Statistics by Shooting Category

	2021	2020	2019	2021 vs 2020 % change	2021 vs 2019 % change
Homicide & Injury	333	219	96	+52%	+247%
No Injury	978	698	316	+40%	+209%
Total Shootings	1,311	917	412	+43%	+218%

Data Notes: Shooting incident data is subject to change as additional information is available. Shooting incidents only include those reported and verified by the Portland Police Bureau. Suicide incidents are not included in these numbers. Homicide & injury shooting frequency identified through the inclusion of a shooting tracking code on the incident regardless of the role of the individual/s injured. No injury shooting indicates that a verified shooting occurred resulting in no injuries or deaths.

Source: Data accessed from RegJIN RMS on 2/16/2022

Yearly NIBRS Group A Offense Statistic

Offense Category	2021	2020	3 yr avg 2016-2020	2021 vs 2020 % change	2021 vs 3 yr avg % change
Total Group A Person Offenses	10,228	9,586	9,248	+7%	+11%
Assault Offenses	9,464	8,885	8,458	+7%	+12%
Homicide Offenses	88	57	32	+54%	+175%
Human Trafficking Offenses	25	25	24	+0%	+5%
Kidnapping/Abduction	79	64	69	+23%	+15%
Sex Offenses	572	555	665	+3%	-14%
Total Group A Property Offenses	53,610	49,097	48,339	+9%	+11%
Arson	458	505	319	-9%	+43%
Bribery	0	1	2	-100%	-100%
Burglary	4,970	5,442	4,449	-9%	+12%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	313	504	703	-38%	-55%
Embezzlement	45	80	133	-44%	-66%
Extortion/Blackmail	47	30	26	+57%	+79%
Fraud Offenses	3,346	3,624	4,008	-8%	-17%
Larceny Offenses	24,102	22,958	24,433	+5%	-1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,206	6,562	6,557	+40%	+40%
Robbery	1,223	1,008	1,030	+21%	+19%
Stolen Property Offenses	66	62	88	+6%	-25%
Vandalism	9,834	8,321	6,591	+18%	+49%
Total Group A Society Offenses	1,427	1,929	2,430	-26%	-41%
Animal Cruelty Offenses	37	26	29	+42%	+26%
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	369	977	1,587	-62%	-77%
Gambling Offenses	0	0	0	+0%	-100%
Pornography/Obscene Material	55	87	54	-37%	+1%
Prostitution Offenses	125	29	141	+331%	-12%
Weapon Law Violations	841	810	617	+4%	+36%
Total Reported Offenses	65,265	60,612	60,017	+8%	+9%
Total Distinct Group A Incidents	61,220	56,902	55,874	+8%	+10%

Data Notes: Statistics are based on date an offense was reported. Cases marked as "unfounded" are not included in crime statistics. The total number of distinct Group A incidents is the count of all incidents with at least one Group A offense. Incidents may include multiple offenses. Reports are subject to change.

Homicide counts are based on the date of the initial offense report and not when the incident was first ruled a homicide. As of January 1, 2019, the FBI expanded the definition of negligent manslaughter to include traffic fatalities that result in an arrest for driving under the influence, distracted driving, or reckless driving. The change in definition impacts the homicide offenses statistic and the comparability of homicide statistics prior to 2019. Of the 88 reported homicides reported in 2021 statistics, one was a traffic fatality that fits the negligent manslaughter definition. Additionally, there were two justifiable homicides reported in 2021 that are not included in the above NIBRS statistics.



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